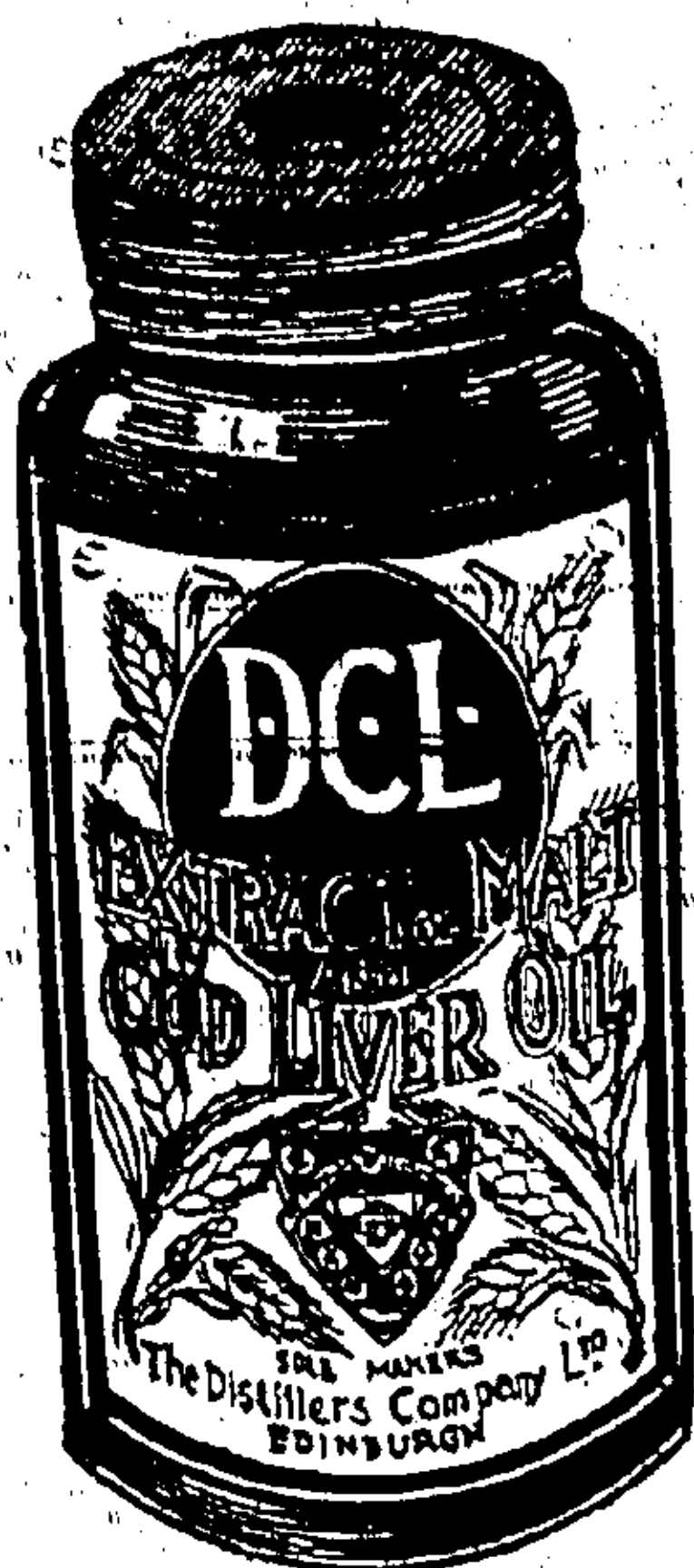


Hongkong Daily Press.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 20,694 號四十九百六第萬二第 日九廿月九年子甲 HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1924 壹拜禮 號七廿月十年三十國民華中 PRICE, \$8 PER MONTH

[illegible]



"D. C. L." MALT EXTRACT with COD LIVER OIL

Is made from the finest selected Barley and malted with the greatest care on the Company's own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, LTD.
EDINBURGH.

Prices: Per 1 lb. Jar ... \$1.00.
Per 2 lb. Jar ... 1.80.

SOLE AGENTS:
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
Tel. Central No. 185. St. George's Buildings, 101, HONG STREET.

FISH.

Canadian Salmon	...	60 cents per lb.
Haddock	...	60 " "
Kipper	...	50 " "
Fillets	...	55 " "

DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF A CONSIGNMENT OF OLIDA, FAMOUS PRESERVES.

SLICED HAM, PER 1 lb. TIN	...	\$0.90
CASOLET	...	0.60
TRIFLES MODE DE CAËA	...	0.40
HARE CHIEF	...	0.50
ESCARGOTS (SNAILS)	...	0.40
LARK ROAST	...	0.50
DELICIOUS MARINATED HERRINGS	...	0.75
FINEST MACKEREL IN WATER WINE	...	0.75
SMOKED FILET IN OLIVE OIL	...	0.60

THE FRENCH STORE,
Telephone 794.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gonorrhea, rheumatism, gout, or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIVE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.
VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.5, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for Vetarzo—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words extra profit—do not accept it. Sold by LEADING CASH CHEMISTS.

NEVER CUT A CORN

Try a few applications of
FLETCHERS CORN CURE,

When your corn can be painlessly removed
ROOT AND ALL, giving instant relief.
Prepared only by

THE PHARMACY,
(FLETCHER & CO. LTD.)
ASIATIC BUILDINGS,

TEL. 346.

No. 22, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

CAMMELL LAIRD & Co., Ltd.

Controlling THE LEES FORTH CO., NEWLY WHEEL CO., Etc.

Birkenhead, Sheffield, Nottingham, Birmingham,
Leeds, Penistone and London.

**RAILWAY & TRAM WHEELS & AXLES
TYRES, STEEL CASTINGS & FORGINGS.**

18, PEKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

THE POSITION OF RUBBER. AN AMERICAN VIEW.

In the current issue of *Commerce Monthly*, the National Bank of Commerce in New York analyzes the position of the rubber market. It says in part:

Further restriction of the exportable allowance of crude rubber from British plantations and greater demands from manufacturers have brought about renewed activity in the crude rubber market during the past month, with a sharp upturn in prices from their recent low levels. An average price in London of less than one shilling a pound during the quarter ended July 31st caused a reduction in the exportable allowance of British plantations from 80 per cent to 65 per cent of normal production under the Stevenson Plan of regulating exports. While the reduction was not officially announced until July 31st, it was expected, and was discounted, for some time prior to that date.

The action of the Stevenson Committee will reduce by 18,750 gross tons per year the amount of rubber which may be exported from British Malaya and Ceylon from 201,000 tons per year to 182,250 tons per year. Moreover, if the average London price for the next quarter is not more than 1s. 3d. per pound the exportable allowance may be reduced by still another 3 per cent, and this may be repeated each quarter until the average price for the quarter is above 1s. 3d. Exports cannot be increased until the average price for the quarter is at least 1s. 3d.

The Stevenson Plan became effective November 1st, 1922. In anticipation of the Plan's going into effect and within a short period afterward prices of crude rubber doubled, gradually shading off again during the latter part of 1923 and the first half of 1924. The effectiveness of the Plan has been to a considerable extent nullified by the refusal of Dutch growers to come into it and by the lack of co-operation on the part of native growers. Only 71 per cent of the total area planted to rubber is in British territory while 25 per cent is in Dutch territory. In 1923 actual production per acre in bearing was 374 pounds in the Dutch East Indies, while in British Malaya it was only 284 pounds and 270 pounds in Ceylon.

Concluding, the Bank says: "Unsatisfactory prices for rubber during the past four years have discouraged new planting of rubber plantations and caused apprehension in many quarters in regard to the world's future supply of rubber. It is expected that consumption will expand considerably with the discovery of new applications of rubber and the increased use of the automobile, especially in countries other than the United States. Almost no new acreage has been planted; that which is now coming into bearing was planted prior to the depression, so that within a few years the only increase in production will come from the increasing yield of trees already in bearing, and this is believed to be not sufficient to keep pace with the growing demand."

MAN WHO WON £200,000.

BROKE THE BANK AT MONTE CARLO.

INK SPLASHER'S RECORD.

That Arthur de Courcy Bower, 68, who was charged with throwing ink over a woman's dress in the West End, once broke the bank at Monte Carlo was revealed when he was brought up on remand at Bow Street last month. He was also charged with Walter Watt, 60, a street vendor, with being drunk and disorderly. Detective-Sergeant Pearce said: Bower had a remarkable record. At one time a wealthy man, he became a great gambler and lost all his money, and then took to drink. He served a sentence of imprisonment 20 years ago for a bankruptcy offence.

Watt was a prominent actor a few years ago, but owing to drink he had fallen on evil times and now sold matches in the streets.

NOTORIOUS GAMBLER.

Mr. Philip Conway, for Bower, said it was true that he was a notorious gambler. He once broke the bank at Monte Carlo by winning more than £200,000. He had recently written for a firm of publishers his experiences as a gambler at Monte Carlo and elsewhere.

Whatever sort of life he had led in the past, he had never, as he himself put it, stooped to such a low, cowardly, and miserable act as deliberately to damage a woman's dress in this way. The dropping of the ink bottle was quite accidental, and he was prepared to pay for the damage.

The Magistrate, Mr. Leicester, said he had no doubt that Bower purposely threw the bottle of ink, though he did not suppose he would have done it if he had been sober. He fined both men 10s. for being drunk, and fined Bower £2 for the ink-throwing and ordered him to pay £3 10s. the amount of the damage.

WORTH £1,500,000.

Captain Arthur William Frederick de Courcy Bower broke the bank at Monte Carlo in 1911, said a friend.

"During the last 20 years Captain Bower has won many fortunes," he said. "At one time I should say he was worth £1,500,000, but owing to his great generosity he got rid of large sums of money."

"I have known him start off for an evening with £1,000 in his pocket and to have not a shilling left on the next morning. He was educated at Eton."

"Just after seeing a newspaper poster in London announcing that an Englishman had broken the bank at Monte Carlo I received a telegram from Captain Bower asking me to join him at once. I went to Monte Carlo the same day and Captain Bower showed me a lot of money he had won hidden in a large sponge bag in a toilet bowl."

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

STABILIZATION OF THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY. COST OF PRODUCING ACCEPTABLE "FEATURES."

From now on the moving pictures will be a less spectacular business but a safer one, is the comment of the National Bank of Commerce in New York in discussing the Stabilization of the Motion Picture Industry in the September issue of *Commerce Monthly*.

The motion picture industry is slowly getting out of the class of a game and more in the class of a business," the Bank points out. "The evolution is not yet complete, but to its progress the events of 1922 and 1923 have contributed notably. A settling-down process has been taking place during the past two years, resulting in the establishment of three fundamental principles: first, that production costs cannot be enlarged indefinitely without straining the financial basis of production to the breaking point; second, that sound financing methods are indispensable for the progress of the industry; and third, that public approval and good will are its most valuable assets."

Until the motion picture industry was the spoiled child among American industries, spending as lavishly as it pleased on more and more costly productions, knowing that the generous public would foot the bills, this condition was not permanent. Judging by the volume of collections under the Federal tax on admissions to all classes of entertainments, the 12 months ending June 30th, 1921, established the record for expenditure on admissions to entertainments. Undoubtedly, admissions to motion picture theatres formed the larger share of this total, there are so many more picture houses than legitimate theatres in the United States, but it is impossible to segregate returns from any one source.

Costs of production in this industry, as in others, have risen rapidly in the past few years. Once it was possible to produce an acceptable feature picture for a few thousand dollars. Now the average is between \$100,000 and \$200,000. "Superpictures" which have been exploited in very recent years cost from \$700,000 to \$1,500,000. Cost does not determine profits, however. Producers have learned that it is possible to earn as large a profit on a good \$100,000 picture as on one which costs \$200,000.

Spectacular superproductions of the million-dollar class magnify the risk which the producer runs. They will never be the bread-and-butter earners of the industry. The recovering of such a large investment in production takes a longer time than realizing cost and profits on smaller pictures. For a year or longer the producer must lose interest on his capital which is tied up in the pictures, or pay interest on loans before profits begin.

In the greater number of cities there is no field for pictures at which maximum admission charges are \$2.00 or over; neither the size of the theatres nor the enthusiasm of audiences would support such rates. After several months of showing in the large centres a picture is retired to country-wide circulation and the producers begin to receive returns above his outlay. A million-dollar picture may take from one to two years to bring back its cost. In exceptional cases, a picture may run for several years.

In the short life of the motion picture industry, American producers have reaped a golden harvest, a possible 60,000 picture theatres in the world, 15,000 are in the United States with a weekly attendance now estimated at 50,000,000 and weekly admissions of \$10,000,000. Annual rentals paid in the United States are conceded to be larger than rentals paid in all other countries put together. The fat years of the period 1914 to 1920 when wages were rising gave the industry an opportunity which may never be repeated.

Toward the close of 1923, overproduction, "big pictures" and lack of cost control had brought the industry to a point where its finances were not sufficiently liquid for safety. Drastic measures of retrenchment were enforced by several of the larger companies even to the point of closing the studios for a number of weeks last fall. The desirability of keeping production under the direct supervision of financial departments which are located in the East led to an increase in activity in Eastern studios. California's supremacy is not seriously endangered, however.

The opinion from high authority, that the further growth of the industry promises to be greater than that already attained can be accepted only with reservations so far as the American market is concerned. It is undoubtedly true as regards the application of motion pictures to industry, advertising, propaganda, education, and research, where only a beginning has been made. Activity in picture production at present is devoted in overwhelming proportion to amusement. In this field the growth of the industry is much nearer the maximum.

Only gradually is the motion picture business gaining recognition as a proper field for the placing of bank funds. Until the past year or two few companies could secure loans. A western bank in close touch with the industry stated in 1921 that only a few out of nearly a hundred producing concerns in its district were safe risks for bank loans. At present this condition is changing. Bank officers have been invited to join the directorates of larger film companies and the modifying of speculative features in the industry is resulting in a less distrustful attitude on the part of the banks.

"He had won about £20,000 in one evening and broke the bank more than once. He had a run of about nineteen on the red, which he backed to the maximum—I think it was then £480—each time. He never played at the rooms again while I was there, and, to the best of my knowledge, he had never played since."

"He has also had some big financial deals during his life."

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW, at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

IN
"MID-CHANNEL"

(THE GREATEST PICTURE OF HER ENTIRE CAREER.)
IT IS A MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION THAT IS A SLICE OF LIFE—THE TENSEST HUMAN STORY OF A MAN AND A WOMAN WHO SOUGHT HAPPINESS WHERE IT WAS NOT TO BE FOUND AND WHO AT LAST DISCOVER IT IN EACH OTHER.

TO-DAY TILL THURSDAY, at 2.30 & 7.15 p.m.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST DRAMATISTS

IVAN MOZUKIN & NATHALIA LESHENKO

IN
"THE MAN OF HER DREAMS"

ALSO

"DEMON SHADOW," Ep. 4.
USUAL PRICES.

WORLD THEATRE.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE
THROUGHOUT THE EAST.

QUALITY FIRST PAINT

Varnishes, Enamels, Colourwash

and all kindred lines.

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark

Stockists and Manufacturers.

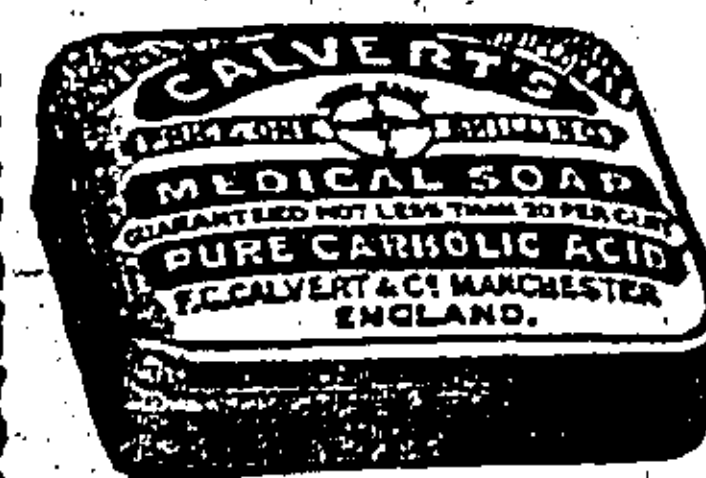
Alexandra Buildings.

Phone Central 783.

When you want a strong antiseptic Soap—and it is so often useful in this climate—get

Calvert's 20% CARBOLIC MEDICAL SOAP

Ask the man who knows the country—he is sure to know this Soap too and can tell you why and when you need it.



Of all Bazaar Dealers and Chemists.

F. C. CALVERT & CO.,
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

SANITARY ENGINEERS,
MONUMENTALISTS.

OFFICES 31D, WYNDHAM STREET,

TEL. 229. HONGKONG.

ESTIMATES FREE FOR COMPLETE

SANITARY INSTALLATIONS.

HOT WATER SYSTEMS, &c

SPECIALISTS IN MONUMENTAL WORK

CUT FROM

ITALIAN MARBLE—POLISHED AND/OR

FINE FOUNDED HONGKONG

GRANITE

ARTIFICIAL WREATHS IN STOCK.

1446

P.A.O. BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND, 1920)
with which is affiliated

THE ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £25,000,000

SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP ... £2,500,000

RESERVE FUND ... £135,000

HEAD OFFICE: 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.

WEST LONDON BRANCH: 14-16, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

EASTERN BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Corporation undertakes General Banking and Exchange Business of every description and in addition to its Branches has Agencies in all the principal Cities of the World.

O. CHAMPKIN, Manager.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

SPECIFY
S. K. F.
BALL BEARINGS
ON ALL MACHINES YOU ORDER.

We can supply Bearings for all kinds of Machines.
POWER SAVING. NO HOT BEARINGS.
SELF ALIGNING REQUIRE LESS ATTENTION.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG.
Tel. Central 236 Address: 2, Queen's Buildings.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

MONDAY Only, October 27th, 1924,
at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

THE LAST SHOWING OF
ROBERT W. CHAMBERS
FAMOUS NOVEL

"THE COMMON LAW"
Romance—Lavish Sets—Beautiful Women and Gowns.

TO-MORROW, at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

AT SPECIAL REQUEST
FOR TWO DAYS ONLY
GLORIA SWANSON

IN
"THE AFFAIRS OF ANATOL"
Cecil B. De Mille's Greatest Production.

Both Pictures At Ordinary Prices.

MELACHRINO

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

"THE ONE CIGARETTE SOLD THE WORLD OVER"

No. 9—\$2.75 per 100's tin

No. 4—\$4.75 " 100's "

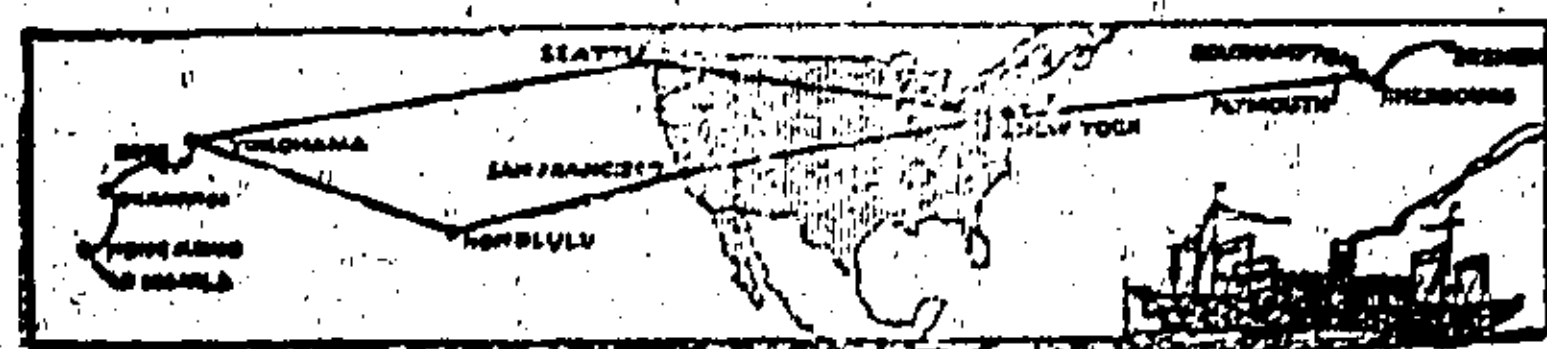
NEW SHIPMENTS ARRIVE MONTHLY.

ABACQUERIA FILIPINA
LEADING TOBACCONISTS OPPOSITE QUEEN'S THEATRE

BEAUTY CONTEST.

FOR
PARTICULARS
APPLY

THE HONGKONG STUDIO,
ART PHOTOGRAPHERS,
64, QUEEN'S ROAD C.



To EUROPE via U.S.A.

FAST route, new ships, excellent food. Through tickets can be bought in all the large cities of the Orient at special rates. Choice of American railroads. Thence the famous U. S. Lines ships from New York to Europe.

UNITED STATES LINES

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

THOS. COOK & SON, Ltd. Agents in Hong Kong

Managing Operators for U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S GAMES IN THE HONGKONG LEAGUE.

DIVISION I.
E. Surrey Regt. 4 South China "B" 0
R.A. 3 Hongkong Club 2
H.K. Police 1 H.M.S. Tamar 1

DIVISION II.
Club de Recreo Club de Recreo 1
"A" "B" 1
South China "A" 2 South China "B" 1
Kowloon Reserves 3 University "B" 0
Surreys Reserves 1 St. Joseph's "B" 0
H.K.C. Reserves 2 St. Joseph's "A" 1
Surreys Drums 2 Sacred Heart 1

H.K. CLUB v. R.A.

On the Club ground the Artillery beat the Club by three goals to two. The Club were without Gerrard and Bishop at back, their places being taken by Howard and Buxton. The latter have played better games than they did on Saturday for they could do nothing right against a hustling forward line. The Club had Lieut. Jones of the King's Regt. in the forward line and Hill came in to complete the side.

The interval found the Club in arrears by the odd goal in five. Although there was no scoring in the second half, play was mostly in favour of the R.A. Jones got away and working out to the right passed until the ball was over the line. The play got very scrappy hereabout and several stoppages were called for offside play. In the failing light the Club tried to pull the game round but the Gunners defence held out and the final whistle sounded leaving the R.A. winners by three goals to two.

The R.A. fully deserve their win and from the chances offered to them they should have won by a larger score. Buxton and Howard were certainly off their game for they gave a very poor exhibition at back. Angus was good, but received little support. J. Stewart was the pick of a well-balanced half-back line. Watson was good on the wing and the two goals came from his centres. Jones did well in the centre forward position and the Club attack should improve when they settle down.

Dobson saved several shots, but he had no chance with the shot from Jones that opened the score. He should have cleared before the second goal was scored for he caught the ball and let it twist out of his hands. Doody and Hardy played a good defensive game, but Hardy at times was not good in his clearances. The R.A. as a team showed good combination but their attack fell off when Redhead dropped back to assist the defence in the closing minutes.

R.A.—Dobson; Doody and Hardy; Rachell, Reade and Vicars; Palford, Redhead, Harris, Hensworth and Sower.

H.K. Club—G. Angus; Buxton and Howard; Mair, J. Stewart and Hill; Watson, Forsyth, Jones, Evelyn and Key.

Referee: Mr. Collins.

EAST SURREYS v. SOUTH CHINA "B"

On the Garrison ground at Sookunpoo before a large crowd the East Surreys beat South China "B" by four goals to nil.

From the kick off the military took up the attack but wild shooting kept the score down. Charlesworth did well on the wing but his centres were not improved upon. South China seldom became dangerous in the opening half for they were well held in check by the Surreys middle line. After twenty-five minutes' play the Surreys took the lead through Eaton, who beat Hui Shing Lu with a low cross shot. A foul by Tsang Leung spoiled a good opening for South China and the interval arrived with the score one to nil in favour of the East Surreys.

From the restart the Surreys took up the attack and the South China goalkeeper was applauded for making a fine save from Eaton, but the ball went behind and the Surreys were awarded a corner kick. This led to the Surreys' second goal, for Charlesworth placing well from the corner kick, enabled Woodridge to head the ball into the net. Before the close the Surreys scored two more goals. Butler, receiving from a big kick by Mitchell, sent the ball into the net and Woodridge scored from close range. The final whistle found the Surreys winners as above.

Although three goals were scored against them in the second half, the South China team played a good game in the open but failed in front of goal. Charlesworth and Eaton were the pick of the Surreys forwards, while the middle line played well throughout.

East Surreys—Douglas; Humberstone and Jordan; Pettor, Mitchell and Bristow; Charlesworth, Eaton, Woodridge, Butler and Mackleworth.

Referee: Mr. Smyth.

H.K. POLICE v. "TAMAR"

These teams met on St. Joseph's ground and played a drawn game of one goal all. A good number lined the touch lines when the ball was set in motion and the play was very even throughout. Before the interval Connor scored for the sailors. From the restart the Police went out to level up but they found a sturdy defence in Ball and Butcher, while Wavish dealt successfully with the shots that came his way. However, the Police broke down the defence and Simpson got the ball past Wavish. This was all the scoring and a fast and even game ended in a draw.

Police—Clarke; Wynne and McWalter; Britton, Forbes and Harle; Pearson, Dewar, Johnson, Fenn and Simpson.

H.M.S. Tamar—Wavish; Ball and Butcher; Neild, Woodland and Brown; Norworthy, Roberts, Connor, Handford and Day.

Referee: Mr. Smith, R.A.



Just Protoplasms

"Jenkyn," he said, "You and I are just two protoplasms whirling through space on a lump of dust. We both have our worries and our joys, and it's up to us to do a good turn when we can."

Then he puffed some fragrant Kensitas smoke, and said: "You did your good turn by introducing Kensitas." Yes, Jenkyn, you're right, Kensitas are "as good as really good cigarettes can be."

Jenkyn

Kensitas

the preferred cigarette

Manufacturers: J. WIK & SONS, LTD. 104-104 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1, ENG.
Wholesale only: DOWNHILL & WYLLIE, Distributors for Hongkong and South China, 1 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Telephone: Central 436.

Obtainable at Lane, Crawford, Ltd. Tobacco, Filipina, Grasso-Egyptian, Tobacco stores, and all high-class Tobacconists. At 95 cents per tin of 50.

H.K. CLUB RESERVES v. ST. JOSEPH'S "A"

Playing at home, the Club Reserves beat a strong College team by two goals to nil. Both teams were strengthened by the inclusion of new men and the Club are somewhat lucky to register the maximum points. Early in the game Pile scored a fine goal and shortly afterwards Douglas put on the second. After the change of ends nearly all the play was in the Club half, while shots were sent in from all directions only to see Oswald get them away. Kent however managed to get one home and when the whistle sounded for the finish the College were bombarding the Club goal.

KOWLOON RESERVES v. UNIVERSITY

On the Kowloon ground the Students were very unlucky in not having the lead for they played a good game in the first half. After the change of ends they fell off their game, and Kowloon pressing put on three goals, Hillyer, Latham and McBride finding the net, the final score reading three goals to nil in favour of the home team.

CLUB DE RECREO "A" v. CLUB DE RECREO "B"

On the Navy "A" ground the "A" team severely trounced the team "B" by twelve goals to one. This prolific goal-scoring is quite unnecessary, for goal average does not count in the Hongkong League. Rocha (5), Gosano (3), P. M. Xavier, Remedios, Fuentes and Brown scored for the winners, while Pereira scored for the losers.

SOUTH CHINA "A" v. SOUTH CHINA "B"

A very large crowd of Chinese turned out to witness this game between the rival teams of South China on their own ground. The game was evenly contested and the "A" team took the lead following a penalty, for the goalkeeper saved from the spot kick and Choi Ping Fan following up took the ball on the rebound from the goal-keeper and landed it safely in the net. Law Tung Cheung scored for the "B" before the interval, which arrived with the score one goal all. The "A" team were the better side in the closing half and Cheung Kam Chun scored before the final whistle, which found the "A" team winners by two goals to one.

SURREYS RESERVES v. ST. JOSEPH'S "B"

On the St. Joseph's ground the soldiers won by a goal to nil. It was thought that the win would be by a greater margin as the "A" team played the soldiers to a goal last week. Rigley scored the only goal of the match, fifteen minutes from the start.

SURREYS DRUMS v. SACRED HEART

Playing on the Garrison ground at Sookunpoo, the Drums beat the Sacred Heart by two goals to one. Surreys opened very strongly but shooting was wild. Hutchins missed a very easy chance and the Sacred Heart breaking away, Mahomed scored for them and they crossed over leading by a goal to nil. The Surreys continued to have the better of the game, but failed to score. However they levelled up through a penalty and before the close Freestons won the match with a shot from thirty yards' range.

To the Publisher

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

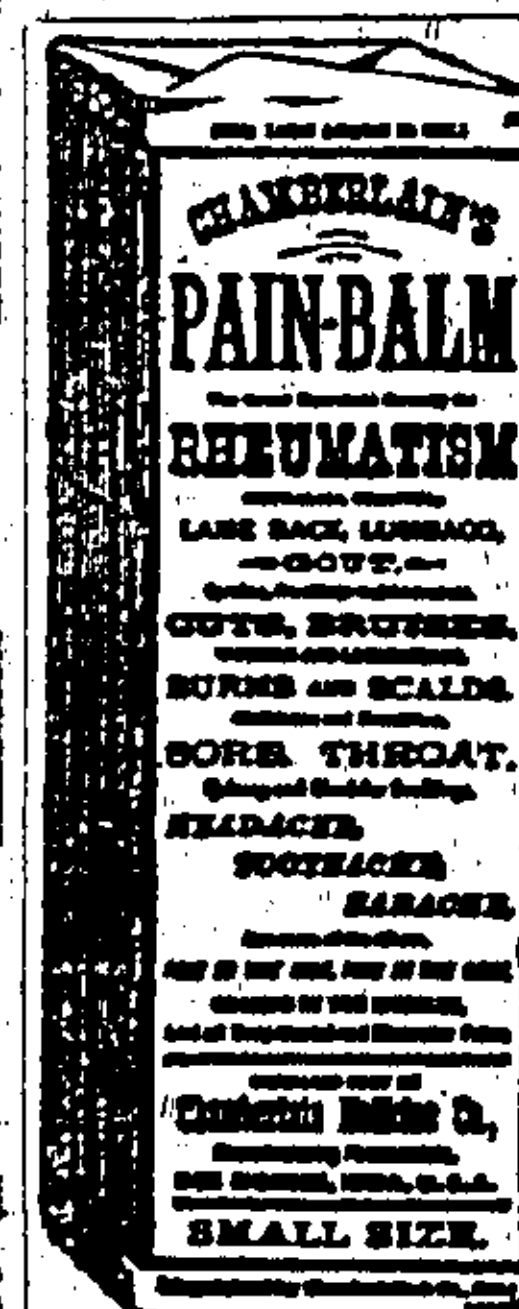
1A, CHATEL ROAD, HONGKONG.

Please send me the

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS."

from.....1924, to.....

addressed as follows:



Chamberlain's Pain Balm

Cures

Rheumatism, Lame Back,
Pains in the Side and Chest,
Burns, Scalds,
Sore Muscles, Headache, Toothache,
Cuts and Bruises.

Sold Everywhere.

PERFUMERY

Manufactured by
RIGAUD, PARIS.



"JAIR"
"EMBALEMANO"
"MARY GARDEN"
"ROSA-CARNOSAL"
"DOLCE MIA"
"LILAS RIGAUD"

Obtainable from
VICENTE ATIENZA,
NATLAN, Rd., KOWLOON. Tel. K. 155.

WINTER
1924-5SPECIAL DISPLAY
of MEN'S WEARHats
Shirts
Ties
Socks
Stockings
Pyjamas
Woolies
Overcoats
Dressing
Gowns
Spats
Shoes

The superb collection of goods gathered together in our store and window displays constitute an authoritative indication of the trend of fashion for the coming season.

We cordially invite you to view our special display this week and request you to ask for any articles of which you may wish to make a closer inspection.

Mackintosh & Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

Alexandra Building, Des Vaux Road.

TAKE A PEG
OF
JOHN BEGG.

All the Royal Palaces supplied with this excellent Whisky for over seventy-five years.

JOHN BEGG'S

SCOTCH WHISKY (BLUE CAP)

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

SOLE AGENTS.

TEL. CENTRAL 636.

JUST ARRIVED.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF
HUNTLEY & PALMERS

PEEK FREAN

JACOB'S

FANCY ASSORTED

BISCUITS.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

SPECIAL OFFER

AT

WHITEAWAY'S.

5,000 YDS

WOOLLEN DRESS MATERIAL

40 INCH WIDE

\$1.00 YARD

COLOURS—NAVY GREYS, FAWNS,
BROWNS, etc., etc.

This is the finest value that has ever been offered to the Public of Hongkong in DRESS GOODS. Suitable for Shirts, Costumes, Children's Dress, etc., etc.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

INTERPORT TRIAL.

Once more the weather was propitious and the trial match was played on a good wicket. Hancock was not yet fit again, Pearce had a bruised hand and Owen Hughes and Hamilton were off with minor injuries. I regret to hear that A. A. Rumjahn will be unable to turn out again for some time as he is suffering from concussion owing to his recent motor-bicycle accident.

Ramsay and Mitchell opened to Hargreaves (Law Courts end) and Powell. In the former's first over Mitchell was cleanly l.b.w. and shortly after Ramsay got his leg in front of one from Powell. Webster and Quick came in and the former settled down to play good cricket, after a chancey one through the slips which Pendered failed to get to. Quick was lucky early on as there was a confident appeal for a catch at the wicket, and he was making tracks for the pavilion when the umpire decided in his favour. After this both played good cricket watching the ball very carefully and punishing anything short of a good length very firmly on the leg side. It was the best cricket that has been seen on the ground this season.

Omar and Arculli came on but it made no difference to the rate of scoring, 70 going up in just under the hour. About this time either (or both) should have been run out from a fast shot to cover, but Stripp failed to gather a rather wide return. Webster was primarily at fault as he had not backed up enough. Stripp however made amends later by stumping Webster neatly off Omar, the batsman lifting his foot at the wrong moment. Three balls later Omar bowled Wood who was late in playing back. Evans, who came in, was nearly out at slip to a poor shot off Arculli. He never seemed to time the left-handed properly, and, after a big off drive to the boundary, was nicely caught by More running from square third man almost to cover. Arculli really was bowling better than Omar who was a bit on the short side, and, on a good wicket, this does not pay against class batting.

Pendered then went on at the Law Courts end and Reed at the other. Quick got the latter beautifully past point to the boundary and then to leg for three; but next over he had a go at Pendered and was well taken at cover by Stewart. A watchful innings, though not so brilliant as Webster's.

Bowker drove the same bowler hard for four and Holdman also got him to long leg for a similar number. Bowker then got a shortish one from Reed to the boundary but he was lucky that the ball fell clear of third man and in attempting a big on drive he was caught at mid-on in the same over. Young put Pendered on to the tram-lines and Balhatchet came on for him. He bowled rather wildly and Holdman got him to long leg for four and then nicely to the off boundary past cover. The next ball, an atrocious long hop, he managed to sky to first slip and two good balls finished the innings. Balhatchet did the hat-trick but his analysis flatters him.

The less said about the batting of Pearce's side the better. Bowker, from the Naval Yard end, took Wellington's off stump with a beauty in his first over. More was out at short leg, cocking up a shortish one and Stewart who succeeded should have been stumped off his first ball, but it got up very awkwardly. He was afterwards dropped by Jacob at second slip but a few balls later was nicely taken at the wicket off Jacob. Shortly after Bowker bowled Kent's leg stump down.

Lyal relieved Bowker and in his second over had Stripp taken at fine leg from a wide long hop which the batsman failed to get hold of. Hargreaves was caught off him at mid-on, after having been dropped at the wicket off the ball before—a much better one. Omar was dropped at fine leg off the same bowler but was shortly bowled by Quick in playing back. Pendered had a go at the slow bowler and was well caught by Ramsay from a pulled drive. Arculli was bowled in playing forward to Lyal and as Powell could not bat owing to a bruised hand the innings closed for 34.

The fielding on both sides was good, but there is still a lot to be improved in the backing up. Webster and Quick were the pick of the batting and Bowker and Jacob bowled well. The wicket-keeping was quite good.

R. AMPT.

Scores:—

A. R. WOOD'S SIDE.

A. W. Ramsay, l.b.w. Powell	8
E. J. R. Mitchell, l.b.w. Hargreaves	0
E. K. Quick, c Stewart, b Pendered	43
R. E. A. Webster, st Stripp, b Omar	38
A. E. Wood, b Omar	0
B. D. Evans, c More, b Arculli	8
A. C. I. Bowker, c Omar, b Reed	18
H. F. Holdman, c Reed, b Balhatchet	21
chot	21
F. N. Young, b Balhatchet	0
J. C. Lyal, not out	0
Q.M.S. Jacob, b Balhatchet	13
Extras	13
Total	153

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hargreaves	7	1	33	1
Powell	7	2	17	1
Arculli	7	0	38	1
Omar	7	1	21	2
Pendered	3	0	13	1
Reed	5	1	24	1
Balhatchet	3	1	11	3

—Bowled one no ball.

T. E. PEARCE'S SIDE.

H. G. Wallington, b Bowker	1
N. Balhatchet, c Quick, b Jacob	6
G. R. More, c Young, b Bowker	2
E. F. Stewart, c Holdman, b Jacob	4
Capt. Kent, b Bowker	4
Pay-Lieut. Comdr. Hargreaves, c Wood, b Lyal	6
Q.M.S. Stripp, c Young, b Lyal	1
F. H. Pendered, c Ramsay, b Quick	2
U. Omar, b Quick	0
Rev. T. Powell, absent injured	0
E. L. Arculli, b Lyal	1
E. B. Reed, not out	1
Extras	3
Total	34

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowker	6	1	8	3
Jacob	7	0	13	2
Lyal	5	0	9	3
Quick	3	1	2	2

I.R.C. v. H.K.C.C.

After a high scoring game the visitors defeated the I.R.C. on the latter's ground.

Scores:—

I.R.C.	
1st Innings	
A. H. Rumjahn, c Mackenzie, b Matthews	57
C. A. Bhoora, retired	71
S. H. Ismail, c Pierce, b Plummer	7
O. Ismail, l.b.w. Plummer	6
J. A. Currie, c Armstrong, b Vallack	49
A. H. Madar, retired	34
S. A. Ismail, not out	0
F. H. el Arculli, not out	0
Extras	3
Total (for 6 wkts., dec.)	237

S. D. Ismail, E. A. Moordeen, S. A. B. Ismail did not bat.	
--	--

H.K.C.C.

1st Innings	
Matthews, b Arculli	5
Nicholson, b Bhoora	86
Armstrong, c and b Bhoora	14
Blaker, b Arculli	37
Mackenzie, run out	47
Pierce, not out	12
Crawford, not out	8
Extras	15
Total (for 7 wickets)	228

Pent, Vallack, Plummer, and Finnie did not bat.	
---	--

K.C.C. v. C.S.C.C.

K.C.C.

1st Innings	
S. Jex, b Edmonds	13
A. T. Lay, b Edmonds	0
A. O. Brown, c Grimmett, b Squibbs	4
G. Lee, c Fincher, b Edmonds	9
F. Goodwin, not out	45
T. F. Grose, b Edmonds	1
R. E. Lindell, b Edmonds	0
J. C. Fletcher, b Edmonds	4
W. P. Gorvin, b Edmonds	9
J. C. Long, b Edmonds	1
H. Overy, c and b Edmonds	9
Extras	13
Total	100

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Squibbs	8	2	21	1
Edmonds	11	1	51	9
Witchell	4	0	19	0

C.S.C.C.

1st Innings	
R. C. Wittell, b Lee	4
F. E. Lawrence, c Lay, b Goodwin	73
E. W. Fincher, c Lee, b Goodwin	10
P. Harper, run out	2
R. Davies, l.b.w. Goodwin	0
E. L. Squibbs, not out	18
A. B. Sutherland, b Gorvin	12
W. H. Edmonds, not out	23
A. W. Grimmett, c Jex, b Goodwin	20
Extras	11
Total (for 7 wkts.)	173

Cullip and Westlake did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Goodwin	13	0	65	4
Lee	6	0	23	1
Fletcher	2	0	22	0
Overy	4	0	24	0
Gorvin	5	0	19	1

LEAGUE MATCH.

K.C.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

On the University's ground, the home side scored an easy victory over K.C.C. 2nd XI, whom they dismissed for 30, as against their own total of 38.

Scores:—

UNIVERSITY	
J. L. Young, Saye, b R. Earnshaw	0
C. A. Peterson, b R. Earnshaw	4
C. W. Lam, b Lammert	1
S. Omar, c Raven, b R. Earnshaw	13
W. H. Sling, b R. Earnshaw	2
J. E. Noronha, c Duncan, b Petheram	39
A. T. M. Barma, l.b.w. Lammert	7
V. F. R. Vicerjee, c Hill, b Duncan	15
H. F. Leong, b Duncan	1
J. Yajuma, not out	1
B. N. Sudan, b Petheram	4
Extras	9
Total	85

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lammert	8	1	30	2
R. Earnshaw	8	1	31	4
Duncan	3	1	7	2
Petheram	24	0	14	2

K.C.C. 2ND XI.

A. R. F. Raven, c Sling, b Lam	6
R. Earnshaw, b Lam	10
L. A. R. Duncan, b Lam	1
B. E. Petheram, b Omar	1
L. E. Lammert, c Leong, b Lam	4
C. Earnshaw, run out	0
W. Hill, b Omar	0
P. Kew, b Omar	0
W. B. Haslett, b Lam	0
E. J. Jordan, b Lam	1
T. E. Jones, not out	8
Extra	1
Total	30

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Omar	6	2	9	3
Lam	5	3	20	4

POLO.

SATURDAY'S SCRATCH GAMES.

A large number of people took advantage of a fine afternoon last Saturday to watch polo at Causeway Bay.

No match had been arranged, but sides were made up to play six scratch chukkers, different players standing out now and then, to enable all to get a game.

The afternoon's play resulted as follows:—

1st CHUKKER.

Red.—(Oxspring, Meredith, Stanton, and Neville)	0
White.—(St. Lawrence, Bennett, Beith, and Judd)	0

2nd CHUKKER.

Red.—(Oxspring, Davies, and Meredith)	1
White.—(Bennett, Stanton, and Beith)	0

3rd CHUKKER.

Red.—(Oxspring, Meredith Fowler, and Neville)	0
White.—(St. Lawrence, Bennett, Palmer, and Judd)	1

4th CHUKKER.

Red.—(Oxspring, Stanton, and Fowler)	0
White.—(Cresswell, Meredith, and Beith)	0

In this chukker, the pony ridden by Major-General Sir John Fowler fell with him, but no harm was done, the G.O.C. quickly remounting and carrying on with the game.

5th CHUKKER.

Red.—(St. Lawrence, Davies, Stanton, and Neville)	0
White.—(Bennett, Beith, Palmer, and Judd)	1

6th CHUKKER.

Red.—(Cresswell, Davies, Neville, and Fowler)	1
White.—(Stanton, Beith, Palmer, and Judd)	1

This was an exciting game throughout, the result well illustrating the run of the play.

LAWN TENNIS.

SHANGHAI UNABLE TO COME TO HONGKONG.

Lawn tennis enthusiasts will be sorry to learn Mr. John C. Fletcher, the secretary of the Hongkong League, has received a letter from the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association, saying that owing to the unsettled conditions existing in the North, Shanghai are unable to send a team to Hongkong.

R.A.O.C. AGAIN GARRISON CHAMPIONS.

The R.A.O.C. won the Garrison Tennis League on Friday when they defeated the R.E. "B" team by 43 games to 38.

In addition to the above teams the R.E. "A" team tied for the first position of the league, and in the triangular replay the "B" team beat the "A" by 43 games to 34. The R.A.O.C. beat the R.E. "A" by 45 games to 38.

The following were the winners:—R.A.O.C.—Major Phillips and S. Sgt. Davies; S. Sgt. Gillow and L. Cpl. Randle; L. Cpl. Hawkins and Pte. Bedtera.

BOXING.

"MATTY" SMITH TO COMPLETE TRAINING HERE.

We understand that the Hongkong Boxing Association has received notice from "Matty" Smith that he will arrive in the Colony on Wednesday by the *Empress of Canada*.

Smith is scheduled to fight S.P.O. Jim Cartledge (Imperial Services Champion) over fifteen rounds at the Theatre Royal on the night of November 15th.

If Smith arrives on Wednesday he will have a fortnight in which to train for the contest, and it is probable that Mr. R. G. Hunt will take him in hand, as it is most unlikely that Smith will have made any local training arrangements, having regard to his sudden decision to proceed here. In any event, there will be a gymnasium and a sufficiency of willing Naval and Military sparring partners at his disposal, and every effort will be made to provide him with all facilities for entering the ring against the local man in the best possible condition so that Hongkong's boxing enthusiasts may not be disappointed on the night of the fight by anything resembling a "frost." Local support, both of the Services and the civilian element, will, of course, go out to Cartledge, whose two appearances here have not, unfortunately, provided him with the opportunity to show us what his record clearly indicates he can accomplish, but, at the same time, it is in the interests of everyone that Hongkong should do what is possible to assist the other man, Smith, to put up a good fight.

There will be a good bill of other events, but these cannot be fixed until it is known what units of the Fleet will be in these waters at the middle of next month.

Details of last Thursday's "Matty" Smith-Buff Cannon bout at the Shanghai Carlton are not yet to hand. Latest advice indicates that the "go" was staged for twelve rounds and Smith was expected to weigh in at 123 lbs., Cannon fighting at catch-weights. A week previous the two principals gave exhibition bouts at Shanghai. Regarding "Matty" one report stated: "Matty" seems in good form and has retained plenty of speed in both arms and legs during his long spell."

Cannon is well known in the Manila ring and is a clever lightweight with a whirlwind action. He is years younger than Smith.

It appears the Oriental Boxing Association stipulated that Smith's other fights in Shanghai (one with Leonard Garra) before coming South were subject to his success in the Cannon affair. This factor, perhaps, accounts for his announced early arrival in the Colony.

HOCKEY.

H.K.H.C. v. EAST SURREY REGT.

This game was played on Friday evening on the U.S.H.C. ground, Kowloon. The ground was in excellent condition, although later in the season, when it has seen more play and has had some rain, it ought to be even better, and the tendency of the ball to rise and bounce high will not be so noticeable.

A break-away by the Surreys forwards followed close upon the bully-off, and resulted in a score through an open goal from a short pass inside the circle. The Club defence soon settled down to work, however, and play was chiefly in the Surrey's half for the next few minutes. A Club forward attack culminating in a goal from Hett. The Surreys scored again in the first half of the game, and the Club managed to equalize through Evans just before half-time. The play was extremely fast, the state of the ground favouring clean, hard hitting and clever intercepting by the halves on both sides preventing a number of forward attacks from materializing. Both goal-keepers were kept busy with their sticks and feet, although neither were called upon to effect many direct saves, the goals scored throughout the game being rather of the inevitable variety.

The speed of the game was maintained in the second half, but the Club defence appeared to have settled to their opponents' tactics and the clever stickwork of Allfree at centre-half for the Regiment, which had given the Club defence considerable anxiety during the first half of the game, seemed a shade less formidable as the second half proceeded. The hitting of the Club backs did not seem as strong as that of the Surreys backs, or perhaps the stopping of their drives by the Regiment's forwards and halves was somewhat more effective. In any case the result was not materially affected, as two goals from Sim and a goal from Woodward, the latter shot most spectacularly from a retreating position, gave the Club a victory by five goals to two.

The Club's Mitchell was grimly to his opposing man, Allfree, who needed all the marking he could be spared; Pierce was, as usual, very useful with reversed stick play; Evans deserved more luck than he received with some magnificent shots at narrow angles; Sim was more than useful in attack, if a little slow in defence; and Macmaster made his presence felt on the right wing. A criticism by an onlooker overheard after the game was to the effect that the Club centre and inside forwards show an inclination to keep too close together, to the detriment of effective passing; it is quoted here for what it may be worth.

TO HELP THE CHILDREN. H.K.W.G. AND M.C.I. FETE. AMUSING SIDE-SHOWS.

In aid of local charities and other children's funds, the Fete organised by the Hongkong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League, held at the Volunteer Parade Ground, on Saturday afternoon, proved a very successful affair. Mrs. H. T. Cressy, General Honorary Secretary, had charge of the arrangements, and was assisted by a large band of enthusiastic workers. The ground was attractively decorated with flags and bunting, and as the afternoon wore on the accommodation was taxed to its utmost.

The attractions included: a gold fish pond, Aunt Sallie, aerial railway, naval chute, rifle range, Punch and Judy show, joy wheel, swings, see-saws, raffles, etc., all of which were well patronised.

At the gold fish pond competitors were provided with ping pong balls which they had to throw into bowls containing the fish, which became the property of those successful. Some amusement was provided by the "human seal" attraction, the idea of which was that as soon as a small disc was struck by a ball, the man ("human seal") was dropped into a tank of water below. The joy wheel also proved an amusing feature of the Fete.

Amongst the early arrivals were H.E. the Governor, Sir Reginald E. Stubbs, attended by Captain Neville, A.D.C., the Hon. Sir Claude and Lady Severn, and Major-General Sir John Fowler.

The side-shows and helpers were as follows:

MILITARY BRANCH.—Gold Fish Pond, Roll of Honour, Pitch, in charge of Lt. Col. Butterworth, assisted by Miss M. Smith, Capt. Macerney, Licuta, H. M. Taylor and Alcock; Boy Scouts (Murray Troop).

NAVAL BRANCH.—Aunt Sallie; Aerial Railway, Naval Chute, Swings, See-Saws, in charge of Miss Grace and Commander Worthington, assisted by Mrs. Hunt.

KOWLOON BRANCH.—Joy Wheel and the Human Seal, in charge of Mrs. Wylie; wheel run by Messrs. D. Keith and S. Gray with the following helpers: Messrs. W. Hyde, J. M. Smyth, W. Forsyth, junior, W. Robson, G. Docherty, E. Duncan, J. Vickers, V. Ramsay, and A. Mair.

POLICE BRANCH.—Raffles, Mrs. P. C. Wodehouse; Dip, Mrs. Gerrard, assisted by Boy Scouts; Miniature Rifle Range, in charge of Capt. Bloxham.

TAIKOO BRANCH.—Punch and Judy Show, Mrs. Greig, assisted by Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Phillips.

PEAK BRANCH.—Tea, in charge of Mrs. R. M. Dyer and Mrs. Wolfe, with the following helpers: Mesdames Beith, Davidson, Hancock, Hegarty, Koch, Mackie, and the Misses E. Birkett, E. Harston, B. Harston, J. Hollingsworth, V. Thwaites and B. Ham.

VICTORIA BRANCH.—Sweets, Mrs. Cavalier, assisted by Miss Newsholme. Cigarettes and Balloons Depot: Mrs. Wylie. Cigarettes sold by Mrs. Paton and other ladies. Balloons sold by Miss Bailey and Miss V. Owen Hughes.

By permission of Lt. Col. F. Montague Bates, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., the Band of the 1st Battalion the East Surrey Regiment was in attendance and played a delightful programme of music during the afternoon.

The Acting President and Committee desire to express their sincere gratitude to all who in any way assisted in connection with the Children's Fete.

HONGKONG FIRES.

The damage caused by the fire at 147, Connaught Road Central, late on Friday night, a report of which appeared in the *Daily Press* of Saturday, has been estimated at \$38,500. Only the goods on the ground floor, which consisted of kerosene and sundry articles of export, and those on the first floor, were covered by insurance, to the extent of \$20,000.

Following the Praga blaze, no sooner had the Brigade returned to the Station, than another call was received, and at six o'clock on Saturday morning they proceeded to No. 189, Queen's Road West, where it was found that sparks had set fire to a quantity of tea-leaves which were being dried over a fire. The prompt arrival of the Brigade prevented a big outbreak, and very little damage was done.

WORKING CARGO ON SUNDAY.

CASE AGAINST "SAN NING" DISMISSED.

As the Marine Court on Saturday morning, the charge against the Master of the *San Ning* for working cargo on a Sunday without a permit, was dismissed by Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. Hole, Marine Magistrate. The defence brought witnesses to prove that the sacks taken from the ship were not cargo.

A runner it was stated had bought 19 sacks of peas and ordered the salesman to have them taken aboard the *San Ning*. A truck and coolies were provided by the runner. Once on the ship and prior to delivering the peas, the salesman sought the runner, who had not yet paid for the consignment. He could not be found. Therefore, the salesman had the coolies reload the peas on the truck and return them to his shop. They had never been booked as cargo aboard the *San Ning*.

In finding the defendant "Not Guilty," the Marine Magistrate said that the evidence produced by the prosecution was not sufficient to substantiate the charge.

THE OPIUM EVIL.

STATEMENT BY CHINESE DELEGATE.

In an address Mr. Chao-Hsin Chu, Chinese-delegate at the Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, on September 20th, stated:—

Although the opium question is not one which concerns China alone, yet China is really involved, and I must not lose this opportunity of voicing Chinese opinion in order to clear away any misconceptions as to China's position or China's attitude. I have noted with regret that the official investigation into the cultivation of the poppy in some provinces in China did not yield satisfactory results. But remember that investigation is not an easy task in a vast country like ours. Communications are not perfect. Political unrest in these transitional days may not have facilitated the work. The Chinese Government, however, has acted in good faith in respect to the investigation, in spite of the outcome being inconclusive and inadequate.

It is untrue that cultivation of the poppy is universal in China, as some people seem erroneously to think. There are good Governors who live up to the highest conception of their duty in this matter. Such is Governor Yen Shih-shan of Shansi, who has cleaned up his whole province—and a province in China is as large as any European country represented here. Another Governor is reported to have enforced the death penalty on all persons found in possession of four ounces of so-called "white pills." From these instances, you can see there is a possibility in China of suppressing the opium traffic as a whole. We have adequate laws in existence, and we shall be able to enforce them to the fullest extent when the Central Government regains its control over all the provinces.

SMUGGLED NARCOTICS.

I must, though, make it clear that China is not a manufacturing country of narcotics, yet it is flooded with these dangerous drugs smuggled in from the outside. These drugs are all manufactured outside China, and particularly in Western countries. Yet in dealing with them our hands are tied by Treaty, because to many foreign nationals who enjoy extra-territorial rights are engaged in the illicit trade of narcotic drugs in China. I put forward a proposal at the last meeting of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs of which I am a member, that the Chinese Government should apply equally to drug stores owned by foreigners as well as by natives. The result of the discussion was only an expression of sympathy with the difficulties in which China finds herself placed and of regret that no satisfaction in the matter could be given to China owing to the obstacle created by extra-territoriality.

Another obstacle encountered by China in the suppression of the opium traffic is the existence in the Far East of many colonies under different powers where opium smoking is still allowed under a system of monopoly. According to the Hague Convention measures were to be taken for the gradual and effective suppression of the use of prepared opium. Over ten years have elapsed since the 1912 Convention was concluded, and if you consult the statistics provided by the Secretariat you will see that instead of decreasing the consumption of opium for smoking purposes is increasing. The Far Eastern Conference which has been summoned by the League to take place in November will deal with this matter, and in view of that I am wishing to lay stress on the proposal by Sir John Jordan, who is an authority on the opium question in the Far East. As an assessor of the Advisory Committee he has suggested that the gradual reduction in the export from India and in the consumption in the Far Eastern territories of the Powers should take place at the rate of 10 per cent. each year for a period of ten years. I agree with the view thus expressed by Sir John Jordan. If such a proposal be adopted I can assure the Assembly that with absolute sincerity China will take its share in living up to the obligations it has entered into respecting the Hague Convention. This would result in the total suppression of the traffic in opium in the Far East.

I must repeat that the opium question is not merely a question of the Far East, but a question of the whole world. Many countries in the West are in a serious condition since many Westerners are becoming addicted to the use of narcotic drugs. It is a duty and necessity to do something to work out the international control of the manufacture, distribution and consumption of narcotic drugs, and adjust it to modern conditions. That is the reason why the Second Conference in November will deal with this matter, and will, I hope, reach some satisfactory results for the world's well-being.

PUBLIC OPINION IN CHINA.

I am quite in favour of the methods advocated in the resolutions to arouse public opinion. In China public opinion strongly supports the anti-opium movement, particularly the Chambers of Commerce and educational institutions. The international Anti-Opium Association in Peking has contributed to this good work. There is a similar organisation called the Anti-Poison Association, the members of which are all Chinese. They are all working to achieve the same result as the League of Nations desires.

During the discussion on the opium question in the Fifth Commission some suggestions were made by members as to carrying out propaganda in all the countries in which the opium traffic is a serious factor. We Chinese welcome honest propaganda. We support any step taken to suppress the opium traffic, provided it does not infringe our sovereign rights. I am therefore very glad to promise you goodwill and unreserved support in the movement which is combating for the good of humanity this evil of world-wide concern.

(Continued on next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

The possibility of Canton returning to normal trade is remote. Trade depression in Canton is inevitable because of the canton displayed by large native banks and the closing down of exchange and clearing houses; the disaffection existing within the Red Army; the establishment of a new customs service by the Reds to replace that of the Peking Government; and by the pending invasion of the Cheng Chiang-ming Army and the expected return of the Canton Merchants Volunteers.

The Volunteer Movement in the North River districts of Kwangtung is stated to be still powerful, notwithstanding the attempt of the Reds to overcome it. In Tsingyuan the Volunteers succeeded in repulsing a large force of Reds on October 18th. In Tungkun City, on the East River, the Volunteers have been able to hold out.

Only a few of the regular inland freight and passenger junks plying to Canton have resumed service, and it is understood that the interior ports are still continuing their policy of economic boycott by withholding payment of taxes and remittances to Canton.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen is stated to have instructed his Secretary of Finance to issue another series of military notes, this time for \$10,000,000, in denominations of \$1, \$5, \$10, \$50, and \$100.

A Government force succeeded on October 23rd in repulsing an attempt by a detachment of Chen's men to capture the Bocca Tigris Forts which guard the entrance to Canton from the coast. It is stated to be the intention of Chen's troops to take these fortifications so as to prevent, if possible, the escape of the Soviet Russian sloop *Vorovsky*, now in Whampoa waiting it is believed to take Dr. Sun from Canton.

The Canton Government on October 24th took over from the people all lands bordering the side-walks of the *malan* or large streets.

THE ANTI-CHINESE RIOTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Some five hundred arrests were made in Manila last week in connection with the anti-Chinese riots.

The *Manila Times* of the 21st contains the following statement by Mr. Chow Kwo Hsien, the Chinese Consul-General: "The fact is that one Chinese was killed, and several more were wounded in a street fight last Saturday night. By whom, I do not know. I am no judge and it is not for me to say who is guilty. I am not interested in the criminal aspect of this question. If the Chinese are found guilty, let the courts of justice impose the penalty."

I do not know of any riot having taken place anywhere in Manila, but there have been sporadic outbursts of passion on the part of both Chinese and Filipinos. That's all. The peace meeting held at the Mohan Gardens last evening did a lot of good to the situation, for the cause of the whole trouble has been clearly explained by the speakers to the public, and I hope that this will be the last time we will hear of this unfortunate incident.

I appreciate the attitude taken by responsible Filipinos and the Filipino leaders in particular with regard to this question. They all condemn the so-called riot. The leading Chinese in Manila met last night and voted to condemn the incident. They also passed a resolution expressing their appreciation for the speedy action taken by the authorities from the Governor-General down to the last policeman in restoring peace. I have also given orders to the Chinese to open their shops to-day following the advice of the Governor-General to this effect.

SIR JOHN JORDAN'S VIEWS.

After recent experience in Geneva it is refreshing to meet an opponent who faces the opium problem so fairly and squarely as Sir Frank Swettenham does. He makes it plain that he considers China's default absolves the other signatory Powers from carrying out their obligations under the Convention of 1912 for the gradual and effective suppression of prepared opium. I take the opposite view, and perhaps the following abbreviated extract from the speech I made in support of my proposal will furnish the best answer to the series of questions propounded by Sir Frank:—

The argument will doubtless be urged, and urged with perfect good reason, that the widespread recrudescence of poppy cultivation in China has added immensely to the difficulties of the problem. This I freely admit. But I would ask if the fact that China has fallen into a state of political disorder is sufficient reason for the other Powers to evade the obligations which they undertook under the 1912 Convention. I do not think so. There is also the danger of Persian and Turkish opium taking the place of the Indian article, but that is a danger which applies to all and every reduction, no matter how it is effected. The force of these and other objections I do not under-estimate, but are they to be regarded as reasons for a policy of inaction? Are we going to carry out Article 6 of the Convention, or are we not? It is no use trying to throw dust in the eyes of the public if we feel that these difficulties render even a very gradual enforcement of the Convention impracticable. Rather let us say so frankly. But I cannot believe that the Powers of the West are going to shelter themselves behind the plea that they are absolved from performing their part of the obligations under the Convention because disorganised countries like China, Persia, and Turkey have failed or are unable to do their part.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT KOWLOON.

TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED.

At about 10.45 a.m. yesterday, two young Chinese were walking in Cheung On Street, Kowloon City, when one of them suddenly produced a bomb from under his coat, and threw it at a third man, who is believed to be an officer of Chan Kwing Ming's army.

The assailant and his companion then took to their heels, and have not yet been traced.

The officer was unhurt, and no damage was done by the bomb.

BACK TO YOKOHAMA.

FACILITIES IN THE NORTHERN PORT.

The *Mainichi* reports that a tendency to return to Yokohama has become evident among a number of trading and dyeing agencies who were forced to remove to Kobe by the earthquake. The Osaka Journal quotes the investigations made by the Kobe Kencho to illustrate this tendency. Thus among those who have removed back to Yokohama are seven dyeing factories including some capable of handling 500 to 600 tons of textiles. Not long ago seven or eight Indian traders announced their return to Yokohama in the course of this month and this seems to have led to the tendency to some extent. Among the dyers mentioned are some export habutae specialists and others are also likely to leave Kobe in the near future. The tendency is being enlisted by the Yokohama Restoration Association, which seems to be persuading traders to return by offering various conveniences, such as allowing funds at low interest, etc. The Yokohama Raw Silk Association is the supporter of the Restoration Association mentioned. Yokohama is able to enjoy a direct subsidy from the Government so far as restoration is concerned, and there are several other conveniences that Yokohama can afford traders. It must, however, be observed that some of the agencies now in Kobe preparing to go back to Yokohama prefer Yokohama as a place to which they are accustomed, apart from the business facilities they can enjoy there. The Osaka Journal thinks the tendency to return to Yokohama will affect the expansion of business in Kobe caused by the earthquake.—*Japan Chronicle*.

YANG KUEI-FEI.

A CHINESE BEAUTY.

The great Chinese Encyclopaedia of 177 records the lives of some 23,000 women, each of whom has been distinguished under one of fourteen headings, such as goodness, filial piety, literary skill, artistic skill, chivalry (*de la Jeanne d'Arc*), etc. The twelfth heading is devoted to women of great beauty, of whom only 45 examples are given.

A Chinese standard of beauty may be gathered from the following description of a lovely young Empress who flourished in the second century A.D.:—"Her face was a mixture of glowing sunrise-clouds and snow. Her eyes were like sparkling waves; she had a rosy mouth, gleaming teeth, long ears, and a tip-tilted nose; her jet-black hair shone like a mirror, and her skin was glossy and smooth. She had blood enough to colour her fat. It was enough to ornament her flesh, and flesh enough to cover her bones. Her height was 5 ft. 4 in. (English). Her fingers 3.5 in. in length, and her feet 7.5 in. in length."

Not one, it may safely be said, of the beauties of China has ever left such an indelible impression on the hearts of the Chinese people as Yang Kuei-fei, the Honourable Mistress Yang, of the eighth century A.D.; and to those who would read the moving story of her triumphs and her tragedy, I venture to commend the fascinating work of Mrs. Wu, wife of His Excellency Wu Lien-teh, the eminent physician who, by the energy and skill of his efforts in China and Mongolia, succeeded in staying the plague. Herbert A. Giles in *The Chinese Student*.

CINEMA NOTES.

THE CORONET.

Mary Pickford's name alone has been sufficient to fill the Coronet, but, apart from that, the story of "Tess of the Storm Country" has had its own appeal, and crowds have sat spell-bound as the story has unfolded itself, the ten reels of it not being at all too long. The musical setting is in keeping with the picture, and the orchestra's superb rendering of it is in keeping with the traditions associated with the Coronet. "Tess" will give place to "The Rustle of Silk" featuring Conway Tearle, which will be shown on Wednesday.

WORLD THEATRE.

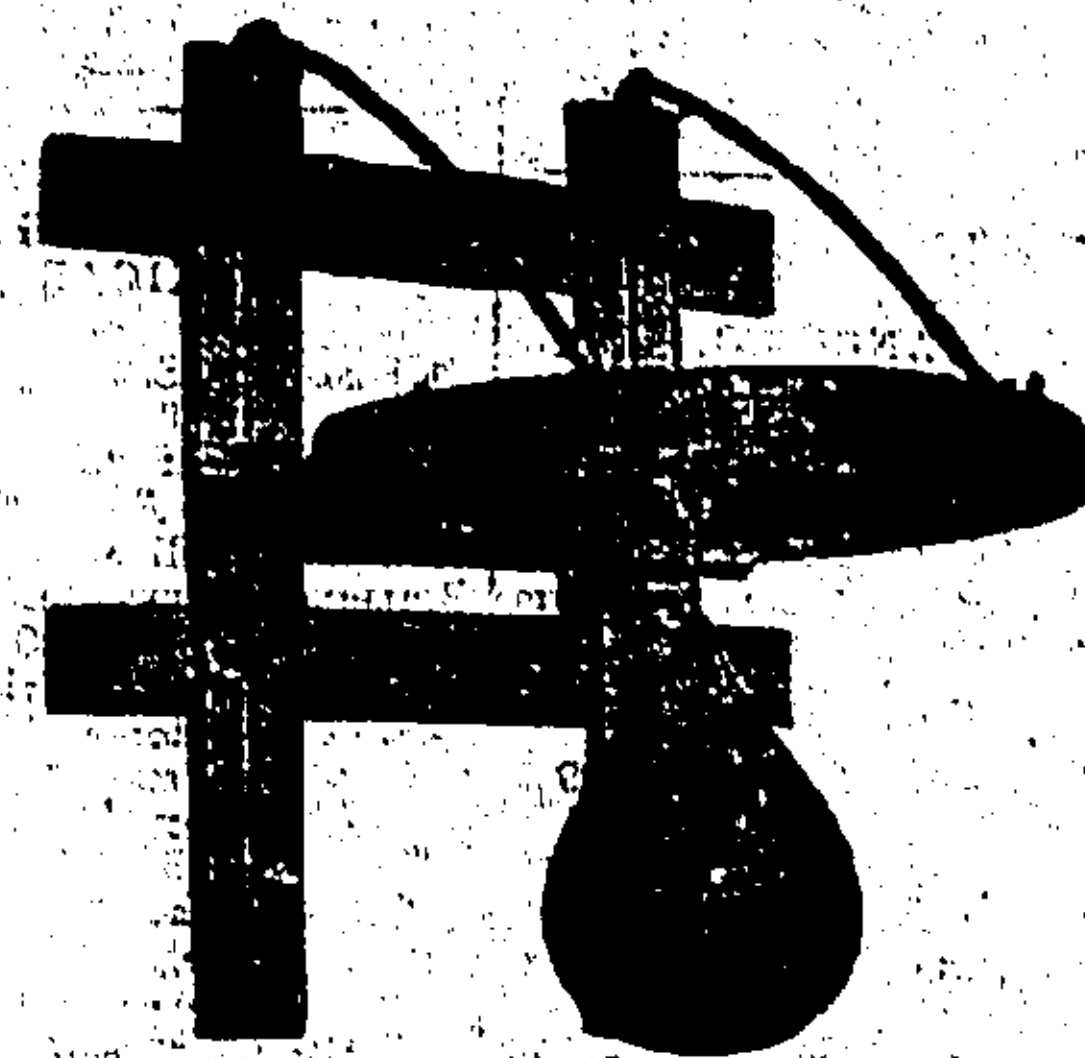
The current attraction at the World Theatre is "Mid Channel." The title is taken from the ominous ridge in the British Channel, midway between Folkestone and Boulogne but it is applied to the story of married life. The theme is really: "Is marriage a failure? And why?" It is a tense human story in which Clara Kimball Young, who plays the leading role, is seen at her best.

A London wire to Indian papers of October 6th says:—Wembley has so far lost £1,500,000. Visitors have numbered 16,000,000.

A dozen Chinese lighters were landed in Colombo early this month from Hongkong for the naval base in Trincomalee.

PUNCH THE BALL

AND KEEP FIT.



ALL ACCESSORIES IN STOCK.

SCULLING.

TRY A STEADY "28" IN YOUR BEDROOM

— EVERY MORNING —

ON OUR HYDRAULIC ROWING EXERCISER.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

FOR QUALITY SPORTS GEAR.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Best Portland Cement

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS,

HONGKONG.

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD

VOCAL SCORE . . . \$3.50

LIBRETTO65

AT

ANDERSON'S.

Powell
Telephone C. 3146.

CHANGE OF SEASONS

Now Showing White

"VIYELLA"
UNDERWEAR.

"Viyella" Underwear is
GUARANTEED UNSHINKABLE,
WARMTH WITHOUT WEIGHT,
BEAUTIFULLY
SOFT NON-IRRITABLE GARMENTS.

"THETA"
UNDERWEAR.

Stocked in All Sizes.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

LEIGH & ORANGE,
Civil Engineers and Architects.
AS FROM 20th OCTOBER, 1924, the Office of the above Firm will be at the New P. & O. BUILDING (6th Floor). [1408]

NOTICE.

THE PEARL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in England).

HAVING been Appointed FIRE UNDERWRITING AGENTS to the above Company we are prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.
UNION TRADING CO. LTD.,
Princes Building,
Hongkong, October 27th, 1924. [1409]



NOTICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Sealed Tenders in Triplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF STORES", will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of MONDAY, the 10th DAY of NOVEMBER, 1924, for the Supply and Delivery of the following Stores required by Government Departments during the year 1925—

Ironmongery, Household and Sanitary Utensils, Brushes, Tools, Lamps, etc.
Asbestos, Rubber, Leather, Packing, Ropes, etc.
Clothing, Drapery, Haberdashery, etc.
Bamboo and Cane Goods, Firewood, etc.
Drysalteries, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, etc.
Lubricating Oils.
Lighting and Fuel Oils.
Electrical Stores.
Wrought Iron Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, etc.
Iron and Steel Bars, Plates, Angles, Brass, Copper, and other Metals.
Iron, Steel and Brass Castings, Manufactured Ironwork, etc.
Timber.
Bricks, Cement, Lime, etc.

Each of the above is a Separate and Distinct Tender. Tenderers may quote for any one or more or all of the above Lists, and any one or more or all may be accepted or rejected in whole or in part by the Government.

Each Tenderer must produce with each Tender a Receipt that he has deposited in the Colonial Treasury the Sum named on the respective Tender Form as a Pledge of the bona fides of his Tender, which Sum shall be forfeited to the Crown should the Tenderer refuse or fail to carry out, to the satisfaction of the Government, the whole or any portion of the respective Tender or Tenders which may be accepted. The Deposit will be returned to any Tenderer whose Tender is not accepted.

For Forms of Tender and further Particulars apply at this Office.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

HAROLD T. DREASY,
Director of Public Works.
24th October, 1924. [1407]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with reference to the Special Resolution passed and confirmed at EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of the above Company held on the 3rd and 20th days of OCTOBER, 1924, regarding the division of the above Company's Share Capital from Shares of the Denomination of \$100.00 each into Shares of the Denomination of \$25.00 each, in order to enable such Special Resolution to be carried into effect, it is necessary that Shareholders should forthwith forward to the Underigned the Share Certificates in respect of their respective holdings of shares in the Company in exchange whereof the Underigned will, upon receipt of such Share Certificates, forward to the respective holders thereof written acknowledgments of the receipt thereof.

When the New Certificates in respect of the Division of the Shares into Shares of the Denomination of \$25.00 each as aforesaid are ready, Notice thereof will be given to Shareholders and such New Certificates will be obtainable by Shareholders upon application to the Underigned at the Company's Registered Office, PRINCE STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, in exchange for the above-mentioned Acknowledgments.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1924.
JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents,
CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.
1395]

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONVENTUAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SICILIA"

Capt. H. C. DAVIS, D.A.C., R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about WEDNESDAY, the 27th OCTOBER, 1924, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.
Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 P.M. the Day before Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.
For further particulars, apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1924. [1399]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE Underigned hereby give Notice that from the 1st OCTOBER, 1924, N. B. KOTWALL is No Longer in their Employ.
Dated 1st October, 1924.
E. D. KOTWALL & CO.
1405]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON TAXICAB CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON TAXICAB CO. LTD. will be held at its Office, Asiatic Building, Queen's Road, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1924, at 5 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 30th April, 1924, and of electing Directors and Auditors. The REGISTER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd to the 30th OCTOBER, 1924 (both days inclusive), during which No Transfer of Shares will be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. ROWE,
Managing Director.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1924. [1396]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 918 for 5 Shares, 24 per Share paid up, Number 923/930 in this Society standing in the Name of **HORMUSJEE GOVERDEE SETNA**, of Bombay, has been Declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the Said Certificate will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a NEW Certificate for the 5 Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1924. [1403]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES

Situate at TAI KOK TSUI in the Colony of Hongkong.

To be Sold by AUCTION,

Subject to a Reserve Price

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 29th DAY of OCTOBER, 1924,

at 3.00 P.M.

In ONE LOT

by

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,

Auctioneers,

In their Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

The Properties consist of—

ALL THOSE Pieces or Parcels of Ground situate at Tai Kok Tsui and registered in the Land Office as Section A of Kowloon Island, Lot No. 883 and Kowloon Island Lot No. 891 together with the Messuages, Erections and Buildings thereon (if any).

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Princes Buildings, Solicitors,

or from

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,

Auctioneers.

1294]

FOR SALE.

HENDERSON MOTORCYCLE COMBINATION. Perfect Working Order. Owner leaving Colony. Highest Offer. Box No. 1385, c/o Hongkong Daily Press

1385]

TO LET.

A SHOP Facing the Harbour with Plate Glass Windows adjoining the New P. & O. BUILDING, suitable for a Steamship Business. Frontage, 17 Feet; Depth 54 Feet, with Yard and Outbuilding beyond.
Address—"A.B." care of Daily Press. [1316]

TO LET.

TO LET—One SINGLE ROOMED OFFICE on 1st Floor, No. 14/16, PRINCE STREET.

Apply—
PROPERTY OFFICE,
JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co., Ltd.
1194]

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS in CENTRAL POSITION Apply—
LINSTRAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings.
1309]

MARY PICKFORD

"TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY"

in 10 reels.

A brand new production of the classic the whole world loves.

The crowning achievement of her career.

At Ordinary Prices.

Special Musical Setting

(Come and hear the Music)

TO-DAY, at

THE CORONET.

INTIMATIONS

To Connoisseurs - -

FINEST

OLD BROWN BRANDY

is Unsurpassed as a Liqueur.

Exquisitely Mellow,
and of Fine Aroma;
Delightful to the Palate.

(Blends Deliciously with
Watson's Dry Ginger Ale).

Bottled at Cognac, France,
especially for

A S WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Phone 816.

BIRTH.

HERBERT.—At Kuling, on October 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. G. HERBERT, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ALLAN—FRYER.—At Edgware, London, on September 8th, ETHELBERG ALLAN, of Shanghai, to KATHLEEN AGNES FRYER.

DEATH.

WARD.—At Shanghai, on October 21st, SYDNEY HERBERT WARD, aged 55 years.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chester Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 27TH, 1924.

THE POSITION IN THE NORTH.

The cables regarding the situation in the North leave us in grave doubt as to whether General FENG YU HSIAO has altogether succeeded in stopping the war. They show us that Marshal WU PEI-FU on Saturday morning was acting at Shanghai as though he had not even heard of the coup at Peking that occurred on the previous Thursday morning, while, as for Marshal CHANG TAO-LIN, his Headquarters were proclaiming that on Saturday WU PEI-FU was in full retreat, and that President TAO KUN has taken refuge in the Legation Quarter, thus ending the war! It is clear that these statements were entirely at variance with the facts when they were issued in the form of a communiqué. The President was still in his mansion, practically under arrest, while WU PEI-FU was preparing to launch a heavy attack on the Shanhaikwan front in an endeavour to turn the Fengtien flank. The cable, which is described as authoritative, says WU PEI-FU is apparently determined to bring about a quick and final decision there by attack rather than retreat. It is hardly possible to credit WU PEI-FU with ignorance of the events at Peking forty-eight hours after they had occurred, though we can quite understand that he would take care to keep the news from his men as long as possible in order that their morale, which is described as "excellent," should not be weakened. It is therefore clearly premature to regard the war as at an

end. It is, indeed, impossible to imagine that WU PEI-FU will readily resign himself to orders dictated by General FENG YU HSIAO, who until a week ago had been regarded by him as one of his most trustworthy coadjutors in the great military enterprise on which he had embarked after long preparation. What has happened at Peking is a repetition on a larger scale of what happened in Canton when General CHEN CHIUNG-MING turned the tables on his whilom friend SUN YAT-SUN, and we should not be surprised if subsequent events at Canton are not paralleled in the North. The Mandates extorted from an unwilling President by force majeure are likely to count with WU PEI-FU for naught. So long as there is a remnant of his great army still prepared to fight under his standard we are not likely to see him exiling himself to Kokonor. We have yet to learn the full ramifications of General FENG's plot to bring about the downfall of his Chief, in what, no doubt, the "Christian General" honestly believes to be in the best interests of the country; but it is highly probable that WU PEI-FU will be disposed to regard this amazing coup at Peking as but a temporary embarrassment, albeit a very serious one for him since the capture of Peking means the cutting off of his main financial supplies. Though Peking has been seized without a single shot being fired we imagine that the people of the Capital will not feel easy in their minds until WU PEI-FU not only announces that he accepts the situation that has been created, but gives some tangible proofs that he is prepared to fall in with the plans of General FENG for the restoration of peace and the setting up of a reformed government of the country.

Tao KUN has been compelled by force majeure to resign the Presidency. He has "sent his resignation to Parliament"—the Parliament that he heavily bribed to "elect" him to the position twelve months ago. The sending of the resignation to Parliament is but *opera bouffe*. We can safely conclude that there is no "Parliament" in Peking at the present time to receive the resignation and, if there were, we can be quite sure that far greater alacrity would be shown in accepting it than was shown in electing the Chief Executive. Parliament, like the Republic itself, is a phantom and is likely to afford no material help in the solution of the present grave crisis. But whatever happens in Peking, we may count it as certain that TAO KUN has performed the last act of his life as President of the Republic of China.

The outlook is dark and uncertain. Even if the war officially ends, General FENG has taken upon himself a superhuman task to restore peace and set up, by means of a round table conference, well ordered and efficient Government in China. The treachery that we have seen in the war leaves us without much hope that absolute loyalty will be secured by a round table conference. But it is an effort that sooner or later must be made, and we can but hope that it will be attended by results that will banish the present widespread misgivings as to the impossibility of reaching, in the first place, a firm basis of settlement, and, thereafter, ensuring among the influential leaders of the various military and political factions those standards of loyalty and patriotism that are essential to the successful working of the plans agreed upon.

Sir Edgar and Lady Jones were among the passengers who arrived on the *Talma*.

The names of Mr. Sik Cheung Yeung and Mr. Harry Way have been added to the Colony's list of authorised architects.

Dr. Wong Tsz Chuen has been appointed by H.E. The Governor to be a member of the Midwives Board for a term of three years.

Mr. D. W. Tratman has been appointed to be Head of the Sanitary Department during the absence on leave of Mr. N. L. Smith. Mr. J. A. Fraser has been appointed Assistant Head of the Sanitary Department and Secretary of the Sanitary Board.

The draft programme of the Hongkong Jockey Club's annual race meeting has been issued. The races are fixed for the 16th, 17th, 18th and 21st of February.

The National Flood Relief Drive announces a gift of \$5,000 received from Hongkong. The money was collected by Mr. Ho, a nephew of Sir Robert Ho Tung.

The worst fears of the authorities that the presence of thousands of disorganised, armed troops would inevitably lead to more armed robberies and other violent crimes are being realized, says the *N.C. Daily News*. Not a night has passed since Marshal Lu's departure without an armed robbery having been committed in the Settlement.

When a Chinese appeared at the Central Magistracy on Saturday morning, charged with cutting trees, it was stated that only a short time ago the defendant had been ordered to be flogged. Defendant whose correct age was stated to be 21, again pleaded that he was only 18. "Do you want another flogging, and did you enjoy the last one?" asked Mr. Lind. "Oh, no, not a bit" was the reply of defendant, who was ordered to pay a fine of \$20, or, in default, 14 days' imprisonment.

The Chartered Bank has acquired the only marble factory in Malaya, the Ipoh Marble Works, which came under the hammer at Ipoh some days ago. The works were originally established by Mr. Ravenshaw, a Dutchman from Singapore, about 15 years ago. An expensive plant was installed and soon supplied the demands in Malaya and India with an excellent quality of marble. Lately the works passed into the hands of a local syndicate, but trade declined and they were auctioned to meet a debt to the Chartered Bank. They were bought by the bank for \$10,000. The future of the factory is uncertain.

News has reached Singapore of the death on October 10th, at Crieff, Perthshire, of Mr. James Henderson Drysdale, who had spent more than 40 years of his life in and about Singapore as a marine engineer. The death is announced of Capt. Walter James Kemp, formerly well-known in Singapore and Eastern parts generally, as a captain in the cable ship service. The deceased retired after furlough in January, 1920, owing to ill-health, and settled down in Swatow where he seemed to be regaining his health. He was only 47 when he died, and he leaves a widow and two young children.

Dom José da Costa Nunes, Bishop of Macao, was due to arrive in Singapore last week on the completion of his visit to the missions in Timor, and to meet His Grace the Archbishop of Goa, who is visiting Malacca and Singapore. The Portuguese communities of Singapore and Malacca, says the *Straits Times*, form an interesting link with the days when Portugal was the supreme maritime power of the world. There are 4,000 in Singapore, and 3,000 in Malacca, and amongst themselves they still speak a kind of Portuguese patois. The Portuguese Mission has three fathers in Singapore and three in Malacca, and they have all come out from Portugal.

One of the most interesting recent social events of the port of Swatow, writes a correspondent to a Shanghai paper, was the celebration of Mr. T. Carr Ramsey's fiftieth anniversary in China. Fifty consecutive years without a single home leave is certainly a record for Swatow, and possibly for the whole of China. On September 2nd, 1874, Mr. T. Carr Ramsey landed in Hongkong. After a short stay there he began his business career in a shipping office in Swatow. Then he went to Shanghai where he made a name as a successful gentleman jockey and lightweight amateur boxer. His next scene of operations was Weihaiwei, where he landed just in time to take an important part in the handing over of that port by the Japanese to the British. Since 1909 he has held a position as one of the most popular and respected members of the foreign community of Swatow.

It is often said that no good fishing can be had in China. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, of Shanghai, however, has always declared that if the habits of fish could be studied by keeping them in a pond, some good catches would be recorded. Acting on this suggestion two years ago a small angling club was formed and a pool rented near Kaichow Road. Until recently not much success has been recorded as the Chinese carp appeared to be too wary to be caught on a hook. Last week, however, says the *N.C. Daily News*, Mr. L. W. C. Lorden landed one of 4lb. and stated that he had at last found how this most crafty fish could be hooked. On Sunday morning last several members of the club visited the pond to witness Mr. Lorden's method of fishing for carp. Some very exciting sport was obtained, as Mr. Lorden caught seven carp weighing 3lb., 4lb., 5lb., 6lb., 8lb., 9lb., and 10lb., respectively. Mr. Ogden who decided to try Mr. Lorden's method for himself was rewarded by hooking a 10lb. fish. A photo of the fish and an article on carp fishing in China will shortly appear in the *China Journal of Science and Art*, as Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, the editor, has kindly allowed his magazine to be used as a medium of distributing news of fishing to all anglers in China.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PRESIDENT RESIGNS UNDER FORCE MAJEURE.

A MILITARY DEMONSTRATION.

PEKING, October 25th.

General Feng Fu Hsiang delivered an ultimatum to the President and Cabinet yesterday after which there was a military demonstration in the vicinity of the Palace. The ultimatum expired at four o'clock in the afternoon. Although the result was a foregone conclusion there was suppressed excitement during the interval, which disappeared on the withdrawal of the troops.

Telegraphs resumed operation yesterday morning and telephones this morning.

Tsao K'un tendered his resignation to Parliament.

It is understood that General Feng Yu Hsiang told the members of the Cabinet to carry on as he does not want Government affairs to be disorganised.

THE CABINET RESIGNS.

The Cabinet resigned last night after countersigning the mandate (declaring the war to be at an end).

MARSHAL WU LAUNCHING A HEAVY ATTACK.

MEN IGNORANT OF PEKING EVENT.

PEKING, October 26th.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that Marshal Wu Pei Fu this morning is launching a heavy attack on the Shanhaikwan front, endeavouring to turn the Fengtien flank. Marshal Wu Pei Fu is apparently determined to bring about a quick and final decision there by attack rather than attempt to retreat.

His men are evidently unaware of the recent events at Peking, and their morale is described as excellent.

CHANG'S MOOTED VISIT TO PEKING.

TOKYO, October 26th.

A communication from Mukden dated the 25th says that Chang Tso Lin announces he has not yet determined on his visit to Peking. Should he go, he has no intention of interfering in politics, which must be settled in accordance with popular wish. In the meanwhile he has invited many Chihli leaders to Mukden, some of whom have arrived already, including Feng Yu Hsiang's chief of staff.

The Mukden command intends to circulate the Chihli-ites by aeroplane informing them of the recent coup, at Peking and advising their immediate surrender.

NORTHERN RAIL AND TELEGRAPHS INTERRUPTED.

HANKOW, October 26th.

The Peking-Hankow railway has been ordered to cease despatching traffic northward as from last night. The railway telegraph is interrupted north of Changshaintien.

CHANG TAO LIN INTERVIEWED.

TOKYO, October 26th.

Chang Tso Lin, interviewed by Japanese pressmen to-day, declared the independence of the three Eastern Provinces would shortly be annulled, pledged his support to Tuan Chi Jui and recommended the deportation of Wu Pei Fu. He announced the construction of a railway between Dzungliang and Jehol.

A Mukden message of to-day's date states that Fan Min Mu, staff officer of Lu Yung Hsiang, who has just arrived here, described the difficulties he experienced in Japan because he was mistaken for "Little Hsu." He announced that Lu Yung Hsiang was shortly going to Mukden.

(Continued on page 7.)

HOME ELECTION CRISIS.

RESULT OF AMAZING SOVIET DOCUMENT.

COMMUNIST AIMS IN BRITAIN.

RUSSIAN TREATIES MAY NOT BE RATIFIED.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FOREIGN OFFICE DISCLOSURE

LONDON, October 24th.

The Foreign Office has issued the text of a letter it has to-day addressed to the Russian Charge D'Affaires drawing attention to a letter by M. Zinovieff, President of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and addressed to the Central Committee of the British Communist Party, "containing instructions to work for the violent overthrow of the existing institutions of Britain and the subversion of His Majesty's armed forces as a means to that end." The Foreign Office informs him that the Government cannot allow this propaganda and must regard it as a direct interference in British domestic affairs. It says that no-one who understands the constitution and relationships of the Communist International will doubt its intimate connection with the Soviet Government, and such conduct is not only a grave departure from the rules of international comity but a violation of specific and solemn undertakings repeatedly given.

IMPOSSIBLE AGREEMENT.

The Foreign Office cites the agreement of June 4th, 1923, relative to propaganda, and points out that the Treaty recently concluded made still further provision for the faithful execution of an analogous undertaking. His Majesty's Government mean that these undertakings shall be carried out in the letter and spirit and cannot accept the contention that whilst the Soviet Government undertakes obligations, a political body, as powerful as itself, is to be allowed to conduct propaganda and support it with money, which is in direct violation of the official agreement. The Soviet Government either has or has not the power to make such arrangements. If it has the power it is its duty to carry them out and see that other parties are not deceived.

If it has not this power and if the responsibilities which belong to the State in other countries are, in Russia, in the keeping of private and irresponsible bodies, the Soviet Government ought not to make agreements which it knows it cannot carry out. Finally, the letter requests the observations of the Soviet Government on the matter without delay. The letter is signed "in the absence of the State Secretary" by J. D. Gregory.

THE ZINOVIEFF LETTER.

M. Zinovieff's letter which gave rise to the above protest, says that the majority of the British bourgeoisie are evidently against the Anglo-Russian Treaty. The proletariat of Britain which pronounced its weighty word when the restoration of the MacDonald Government to power, must show the greatest possible energy in its further struggle for the ratification of the Treaty and against the endeavours of British capitalists to annul it. It is indispensable to stir up the masses of the British proletariat and bring into the movement an army of unemployed proletarians, whose position can be improved only after the loan has been granted to the Soviet Union for the restoration of her economy, and when the business collaboration between the British and Russian proletariats has been put in order. It is imperative that that group of the Labour Party sympathising with the Treaty should bring increased pressure to bear upon the Government and Parliamentary circles in favour of the ratification of the Treaty.

"ARMED WARFARE."

The letter goes on to declare that "the settlement of Anglo-Russian relations will assist in revolutionising the international and British proletariat, not less than a successful rising in any of the working districts of England, as the establishment of close contact between British and Russian proletariats, an exchange of delegations and workers, etc., will make it possible for us to extend and develop the propaganda of the ideas of Leninism in England and the Colonies. Armed warfare must be preceded by a struggle against the inclinations to compromise which are embedded among the majority of British workers, against the peaceful extermination of capitalism.

Only, then will it be possible to count upon the complete success of armed insurrection. In Ireland and the Colonies the case is different as there is a national question, and this represents too great a factor of success for us to waste our time on the prolonged preparation of the working class.

TRANSDUCING ARMY AND NAVY.

The letter continues: "From your last report, evidently agitation and propaganda work in the Army is weak and in the Navy very little better." It suggests that "cells" should be established in all units and troops, particularly in large centres, and also in munition factories and military store depots. The latter should be given especial attention as in the event of danger by war, with the aid of the latter and in contact with transport workers, it would be possible to paralyse all the bourgeois military preparations and turn the imperialist into a class war. The letter suggests the formation of a group of military specialists to be the future directors of the British Red Army.

A further passage from the letter states: "Go attentively through the lists of military 'cells,' detailing from them the more energetic and capable men to turn their attention to more talented military specialists, who have, for one reason or another, left the service and who hold socialist views. Attract them into the ranks of the Communist Party if they desire honestly to serve the proletariat and desire, in future to direct the national army and not be blind mechanical forces in the service of the bourgeoisie. Do not put this off to any future moment which may be pregnant with events and catch you unprepared."

LATEST CABLES.

MAIN ELECTION ISSUE.

LONDON, October 24th.

The dramatic Russian development has suddenly dwarfed all other election issues. The promptitude with which the matter was handled indicated the fact that the Foreign Office despatched its protest without waiting to obtain Mr. MacDonald's signature.

A number of Conservative papers contend that the haste was due to the fact that a number of newspapers yesterday obtained a copy of Zinovieff's letter and intended to publish it to-day.

A Pressman interrogated Mr. MacDonald at Aberavon last night but the Premier declined to make a statement until he had consulted the Foreign Office. Mr. Asquith at Paisley said the Russian Treaty was as dead as Queen Anne.

The Liberal Press seizes on the incident as a proof of the soundness of their opposition to the Russian treaty. Up to now little significance is attached to Messrs. Inkpin's and Rakovsky's repudiation, except by the *Daily Herald*, which reserves comment but gives prominence to the denials.

LETTER CONSIDERED GENUINE.

Notwithstanding communist denials, the Foreign Office is entirely satisfied as to the genuineness of the Zinovieff letter. M. Rakovsky has sent a letter to the Foreign Office protesting that his Embassy was not notified prior to the publication and declaring that the letter was an obvious forgery, which should have been clear to the Foreign Office officials.

Conservative headquarters to-day are convinced that the Zinovieff correspondence will rally many waverers to the Conservative side.

Liberal headquarters think there is grave peril of reaction after such an exposure, from which only Liberalism can save the nation.

LORD CURZON'S DENUNCIATION.

Lord Curzon at Leicester said that copies of the Zinovieff letter were handed to Messrs. MacDonald and Henderson when they reached England a month ago. The letter came into the hands of a newspaper; otherwise we should never have heard of the Government's reply to the "most wicked, pernicious, detestable and damnable document ever printed." The amazing thing, added the speaker, was that it had been reserved to Mr. MacDonald to make the exposure himself.

LABOUR LEADERS' REMARKS.

Mr. MacDonald in his speech at Swansea did not refer to the Zinovieff correspondence.

Interviewed later, he said the time was not ripe for a statement. He would probably deal with the matter in his speeches. Mr. Clynes at Northampton said the document, if authentic, would imperil arrangements with Russia, but was nothing new in the organisation of political bombshells on the eve of an election.

Mr. Thomas, in a speech at Belper, referred sarcastically to "the remarkable disclosures in the newspapers" as showing the efforts being made to deceive the people. He did not know whether the letter was genuine or not.

Mr. Ponsonby, interview at Sheffield, said it was not unlikely that the Zinovieff letter was a forgery.

Reuter learns that although the note to Rakovsky was published in Mr. MacDonald's absence, the Foreign Office is aware of Mr. MacDonald's determination not to allow subversive propaganda and his acceptance of the authenticity of the published Zinovieff letter.

Rakovsky's letter (mentioned earlier) addressed to Mr. MacDonald, refers to the mutual Anglo-Soviet agreement of last year, providing, for the purpose of strengthening friendly relations, a settlement of any incidents by direct conversations and resorting to notes only if conversations failed. The letter describes the Zinovieff document as a tissue of absurdities and points out that the communist international was never described as the "third communist international," because there had not been a first or second, while Zinovieff is made to sign himself "president of the Executive Committee," whereas he always signs as "President, Executive Committee." Rakovsky protests against "this using of false documents against the Soviet Union," and also against the violation of the agreement above-mentioned. He concludes that he is convinced the British Government will take steps to investigate the authorship of the document.

QUESTION OF THE TREATY.

LONDON, October 24th. Mr. Baldwin at Perth, denouncing the Russian Treaty, said that every foreign country which had borrowed money from London during the past 30 years, had defaulted wholly or partly except Chili and Japan.

Mr. Snowden at Colne Valley, said that if the Zinovieff letter proves authentic, the question of the ratification of the Treaty assumes a new aspect. The British Government will never ratify if evidence is produced that the Soviet has been guilty of bad faith since the Treaty was signed.

OFFICIAL REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

The Conservative and Liberal organs are making capital out of the apparent delay of the Foreign Office in answering Zinovieff's letter. It is authoritatively pointed out to-day that there was not the slightest delay between the receipt of the letter and the despatch of the British reply, having regard to the time necessary for the consideration of the letter and the steps to be taken to deal with the situation.

It was considered undesirable to state the exact date the British Government received the letter. The reply was previously submitted to Mr. MacDonald, who fully approved, and there was no question of the publication coming from another source and thus forcing the hands of the Government.

ENGLISH COMMUNIST DEMANDS.

A communist meeting at Trafalgar Square passed a resolution demanding the Government to denounce the forgery of the Zinovieff letter, withdraw the provocative note sent to Moscow with apologies, and to dismiss the official responsible for the note. When the singing of the "Red Flag" started, the crowd responded with the National Anthem.

COMMUNIST PARTY'S REPUDIATION.

Mr. Inkpin, the secretary of the communist party in Britain, denies that the party received the Zinovieff letter. He is of the opinion that the document is a forgery. A similar statement has been issued by M. Rakovsky's secretary.

A MOSCOW MANIFESTO.

BERLIN, October 25th. A communist organ publishes a manifesto from the executive of the Moscow international signed by Zinovieff in commemoration of the anniversary of the communist revolt at Hamburg and calling upon the German workers to enter into close relations with communist troops for the organisation of a revolution. The manifesto concludes by calling for cheers for the German communists, the advance guard of the German proletariat and world revolution.

FRANCE AND RECOGNITION.

PARIS, October 25th. The French Government is on the point of announcing the immediate unconditional de jure recognition of the Soviets.

LATEST CABLES.

ORGANISED ANARCHY IN INDIA.

VICEROY RESORTS TO EMERGENCY ORDINANCE.

SINGAPORE, October 25th.

A *Gazette* extraordinary announces the arrest of three of Dassi's right-hand men, Bose, Mitter and Roy. The last-named is the secretary of the nationalist congress. The arrests follow the promulgation of an ordinance by Lord Reading under the emergency powers held, supplementing the ordinary criminal law of Bengal.

The Viceroy declares that the ordinance in no way would touch the liberties of peaceful citizens. He had hitherto been reluctant to invoke the special powers until he was convinced that all other means of dealing with an emergency had been exhausted, but he was now satisfied that the anarchical movement was deep-seated and dangerous, and that plans for criminal outrages had been dangerously developed. He adds that permanent measures to remedy the situation will be duly presented by the Bengal Government.

Twenty-four others were arrested, including 13 under the new ordinance. The Police Commissioner in a statement to Reuter emphasised the evidence of an organised plot which necessitated the arrests.

CALCUTTA, October 25th.

Fifty-six persons have been arrested up to now in connection with the political situation.

DE VALERA ARRESTED.

DEFIES ULSTER AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, October 24th.

The Irish Republican leader Eamon De Valera was arrested in the vestibule of the town hall at Newry, Ulster, to-night, in the act of entering a meeting to speak in support of the Republican candidate, in defiance of the Ulster authorities. "This arrest is a sequel to a day-long watch by contingents of constabulary armed with revolvers, bayonets and truncheons, guarding every possible approach to the town, in view of De Valera's announced intention to speak."

RELEASED THE NEXT DAY.

De Valera spent the night under guard at Newry police barracks, was escorted to the frontier in the morning, released, and given a railway ticket to Dublin. There was no demonstration.

UNSUCCESSFUL ACTION IN U.S.A.

NEW YORK, October 25th.

Protracted litigation has ended by the appellate court's rejection of the action by De Valera and O'Mara to obtain expenses in respect of their work here before 1922, when they raised \$2,000,000 by the sale of Republican bonds.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE HOME ELECTION.

THE PREFERENCE ISSUE.

LONDON, October 24th.

Liberal headquarters have issued a statement replying to Mr. Baldwin's announcement with regard to Imperial preference, declaring the Conference last year showed that the only sort of preference which can meet their demands must have consequences which Mr. Baldwin has repudiated.

CAPITAL LEVY.

MAY BE INTRODUCED.

In a speech at Malpas, Mr. Fred Hall, Junior, Lord of the Treasury, said that Labour, if returned with a majority, would most certainly introduce a capital levy.

FRANCE'S FOREIGN REPRESENTATION.

NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS.

PARIS, October 24th.

The Cabinet has appointed the following: French Ambassadors, including M. De Fleuriau to London; M. Peretti Dellarocca to Madrid; M. Bessard to Rome; M. Deschener to Washington and M. De Mareilly as Minister at the Hague.

M. MARTEL FOR PEKING.

M. Martel the Minister at Riga, has been appointed Minister at Peking in succession to M. Fleuriat.

THE LEAGUE.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS' ADMINISTRATION.

GENEVA, October 24th.

The Mandates Commission of the League had a private sitting and discussed the report of the administration of the South Sea Islands. The Japanese representative, Mr. Sugimura, furnished information respecting the labour conditions, the liquor traffic, the administration of justice, etc.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

League circles point out that, apparently owing to a confusion of dates, it was wrongly reported that the United States representatives would attend the first Opium Conference at Geneva on November 3rd, dealing with the suppression of opium smoking. The fact is that they will attend the Conference on November 17th on the limitation of manufactured narcotics.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SAILS FOR HOME.

NEW YORK, October 24th.

After completing his holiday tour in Canada, and visiting Philadelphia, Detroit and elsewhere in the United States, the Prince of Wales has embarked on the liner Olympic homeward bound.

LATEST CABLES.

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

HOME FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS.

LONDON, October 25th.

THE LEAGUE—DIVISION 1.

Arsenal, 1; Tottenham, 0.
Aston Villa, 1; W. Bromwich A., 0.
Blackburn, 2; Leeds United, 3.
Bury, 2; Notts County, 1.
Huddersfield, 0; Birmingham, 1.
Liverpool, 3; Sunderland, 1.
Manchester City, 2; Bolton, 2.
Newcastle, 1; Cardiff, 2.
Notts Forest, 0; Everton, 1.
Sheffield United, 3; Preston, N.E., 0.
West Ham, 2; Burnley, 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—DIVISION 1.

Ayr United, 1; Queen's Park, 1.
Colt, 0; Rangers, 1.
Cowdenbeath, 3; Kilmarnock, 1.
Falkirk, 2; Motherwell, 1.
Hamilton, 1; Airdrieonians, 2.
Hibernians, 4; Dundee, 2.
Partick, 3; Hearts, 3.
St. Johnstone, 4; Raith, 2.
St. Mirren, 3; Morton, 1.
Third Lanark, 4; Aberdeen, 0.

M.C.C. IN AUSTRALIA.

GILLIGAN SCORES A CENTURY.

PERTH, October 25th.

In glorious weather before 3,000 spectators, the M.C.C. on a perfect wicket scored 397, Gilligan making 138 in 130 minutes including 5 sixes and 10 fours. His innings was of a patchy nature. He gave six chances. Hearne obtained 54, and Tate and Chapman 44 each. Bunnell took five wickets for 58.

U.S. BASEBALL IN ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL, October 25th.

In the first match of the European tour the White Sox beat the Giants by 16 runs to 11.

In the second match in London the New York Giants beat the White Sox by three runs to two.

ALL-BLACKS RUGBY TOUR.

CUMBERLAND HEAVILY DEFEATED.

LONDON, October 25th.

The All-Blacks defeated Cumberland by 41 points to nil at Carlisle.

WEMBLEY IN 1925.

NEWFOUNDLAND TO PARTICIPATE.

ST. JOHNS, October 24th.

The Newfoundland Government has decided to participate in the Empire Exhibition in 1925.

LATEST CABLES.

REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICES.

INCOME TAX REVELATIONS.

ONE MAN PAYS \$7,000,000.

NEW ENACTMENT EVOKES KEEN CONTROVERSY.

NEW YORK, October 25th.

The publication in the Press of figures showing the amount of income tax paid by some of the multi-millionaires, following upon an enactment permitting the public inspection of Government income tax records for the purpose of the prevention of tax dodging, has caused a controversy throughout the country regarding the merit of such a law. Some papers publish details of the amounts paid, whilst others do not publish details in consequence of a warning by the Department of Justice that the publishers of individual figures are liable to prosecution. The highest figure published exceeds \$7,000,000 paid by a millionaire's son.

MEXICAN CONSULATES IN BRITAIN.

RETALIATION FOR "NON-RECOGNITION."

MEXICO CITY, October 25th.

The Foreign Minister has ordered the consulates at London, Liverpool, Glasgow and all the honorary consular offices in Britain to be closed. The Foreign Minister explained that the step was the result of Britain's non-recognition of Mexico diplomatically. The decision will be effective while the present relations are continued.

LIQUOR FIGHT IN ONTARIO.

PROHIBITION vs. GOVT. SALES.

TORONTO, October 25th.

Although the final figures are not yet available, a referendum on prohibition vs. the Government sale of liquor in Ontario has yielded a narrow dry majority. Premier Ferguson announces his intention of enforcing the Temperance Act notwithstanding the claim of the so-called "moderation league" that the preponderant wet vote in the cities indicated the necessity for instituting local option.

OBITUARY.

U.S. SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, October 25th.

Mr. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, died following an operation for appendicitis and the removal of gallstones. Mr. Charles Marvin, Chief of the Weather Bureau, has been appointed temporarily as a successor.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

(Continued from page 6.)

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HOSTILITIES TO CEASE.

PRESIDENT'S MANDATE.

PEKING, October 24th.

President Tiao Kun has issued a mandate ordering the immediate cessation of hostilities and dismissing Wu Pei Fu from his post, appointing him "Chief Commissioner for the development of Kokonor," which is a large salt-water lake in north-east Tibet; directing both the Chihli-ites and Mukdenites to remain in status quo; and instructing Wang Cheng Fu, the Civil Governor of Chihli, to take charge of the troops at Shaihai-kwan.

CHANG TSO LIN FOR PEACE.

MUKDEN, October 24th.

A communique issued from the headquarters of Chang Tso Lin announces the ending of the war with the Chinese Central Government.

The communique adds that Wu Pei Fu is in full flight, and the retreat of the Central Government armies at Shaihai-kwan has begun out.

It asserts that President Tiao Kun has taken refuge in the Legation quarters of Peking.

FENG'S POSITION IN PEKING.

PEKING, October 25th.

The remainder of General Feng Yu Hsueg's troops have reached Peking, also fifteen thousand of Hu Chung Li's forces, giving General Feng a total command of upwards of forty thousand men.

Perfect order has been maintained hitherto, and not a single shot has been fired during or after the coup. It is noteworthy that Feng's proclamations do not mention several leaders who are reported to be participating in his movement.

A further proclamation this morning concludes as follows: He must request the President to issued a mandate ordering the cessation of hostilities.

The Cabinet is nominally carrying on under Premier Yen, to whom General Feng apparently looks for avoidance of interruption of Government business.

PRESIDENT DEFENDS WU PEI FU.

PEI FU.

The Presidential bodyguard, consisting of three thousand troops, was dismissed last night. While numerous rumours in this connection are being circulated, there is reason to believe that Tiao Kun is still in his Presidential mansion. No further arrests are reported.

The interruption of communications has left Peking entirely in the dark regarding Wu Pei Fu. It is reported semi-officially that some Fengtien leaders are carrying out a similar coup at Mukden, but it is impossible to confirm these.

The Minister of Finance was not arrested yesterday. The police mistakenly arrested his brother, who was subsequently released.

The report of the disarming of Tiao Kun's guard was apparently premature. It seems that General Feng requested Tiao Kun to issue two mandates, the first one ordering a cessation of hostilities, and the other ordering the punishment of Wu Pei Fu. Tiao Kun agreed to the former but declined the latter, and Feng is taking measures to secure compliance.

GENERAL HSU SHU TSENG.

We understand that General Hsu Shu Tseng did not sail for England on the *s.s. Dardanus*.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CHINESE STUDENTS AT OXFORD.

SOCIETY'S LADY CHAIRMAN.

LONDON, October 26th.

Proposing a toast at a dinner of the Oxford Chinese Students' Society, Chao Hsin Chu congratulated the Society on having a lady chairman in Miss Kwei, who thus set a precedent for future Chinese societies. She was setting a good example to her sisters in China. He expressed pleasure at the presence of Sir Michael Sadler, who had taken a keen interest in Chinese students.

WORLD THEATRE.

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

"MID-CHANNEL"

THE GREATEST PICTURE OF HER ENTIRE CAREER.

THE STORY SO REAL, SO HUMAN, SO NEAR TO THE HEARTS OF THE MEN AND WOMEN OF TO-DAY THAT IT WILL HOLD WITH GRIPPING INTEREST.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY,
at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Commencing WEDNESDAY Next

THE MOST POPULAR SCREEN STARS

IVAN MOZUKIN & NATHALIA LESIENKO

THEIR LATEST 1924 SUPER-PRODUCTION

"KEAN"

OR "GENIUS AND DISORDER"

ADAPTED FROM ALEX. DUMAS CELEBRATED MASTERPIECE

NEW ROUND OF

"LEATHER PUSHERS"

(ROUND 23)

ASAHI BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

LIMITED.

TOKYO JAPAN

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.

HONGKONG

THEATRE ROYAL

A. CARPI Presents

THE ITALIAN GRAND OPERA CO.

Direct from Milan

The Biggest Combination of Stars
Ever Played in the East

Full Orchestra, Chorus, and Ballet.

TUESDAY, Oct. 28th	TROVATORE
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29th	FAUST
THURSDAY, Oct. 30th	AIDA
FRIDAY, Oct. 31st	TRAVIATA
SATURDAY, Nov. 1st	RIGOLETTO
MONDAY, Nov. 3rd	CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA AND PAGLIACCI
TUESDAY, Nov. 4th	TOSCA
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th	LA BOHEME

BOOKING OPEN AT
ANDERSON'S.

Simonds'

Milk Stout

You want a nice, smooth, delicious drink. "And you want building up—You feel run down. Well, drink SIMONDS' MILK STOUT. It is nourishing and invigorating.

Sole Agents:
CALDERICK MACGREGOR & Co., LTD.
HONGKONG.

Brewers—
H. & S. SIMONDS LTD., READING, ENGLAND

MARTIN'S PILLS

APIOL & STEEL

Sure and certain for all Female complaints. Every lady should keep a box in the house.

Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the world.

Proprietor:
MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, England.

OVERHAULING AND REPAIRING OF
ELECTRIC MOTORS AND
MACHINERY. Also
ELECTRIC WELDING.
ELECTRIC LIFTING
MACHINERY.
ELECTRIC FAN
MACHINERY.
ELECTRIC
MACHINERY.

THE GREY FRIARS.

THE COMING OF THE FIRST
FRANCISCANS.

SAVAGE CONTRASTS.

At Canterbury last month celebrations were held to mark the seventh centenary of the coming of the Franciscans into England—an event of first importance to social as to Church history.

It is easy to be unfair about the monks and friars and nuns who took so active a share in the everyday life of the Middle Ages. There has survived for the amusement of the unsympathetic a quantity of evidence showing how often and with what gross crudity these holy men and women sinned against their vows. But if the way of their traducer is not hard, neither is that of their defendant. The apostles of the ridiculous modern day which regards the Middle Ages as a postscript to the Golden Age can also glut themselves with evidence after their own hearts. One can, in fact, find grounds with as little effort for sneering with Anatole France as for cheering with Mr. Chesterton. Some of the things, for instance, related of the pious founder of the great rival mendicant order to the Franciscans have a vigorous and attractive simplicity of virtue about them which must thrill even the pagan. And then one reads of the same saint, being interrupted at his sermonizing by a sparrow, and recognising the devil concealed in the bird, plucking it alive "amid much laughter from the Brothers and Sisters and awful shrieks of the sparrow."

Such savage contrasts must be in our minds when we think about the arrival on September 10th, 1224, of the first Franciscans at Dover. Nine of them landed, of whom only three appear to have been English. But they were the forerunners of an army that was to be quartered in all corners of the island and only to be ejected at the Reformation. While they remained they made the English province the most glorious of the Franciscan order. Within a generation their numbers had swelled vastly, and they had been joined by friars of other orders, by Dominicans, "Dominicanes," watchdogs of the Lord, in black mantles and white habits, by Carmelites in brown and white, by Austin Friars, Red Friars, and Crossed Friars. They were active in helping with parish work, especially in the slums of the growing cities. They relieved parish priests in the pulpit, and made a specialty of itinerant preaching missions. They threw themselves fully into the intellectual life which made the late thirteenth century the zenith of medievalism. Roger Bacon, Duns Scotus, Alexander Halles, and William of Ockham were English Franciscans. The order had much to do with the founding of Balliol.

Such many-sided energy undertaken by men vowed to model themselves on the life of Christ was inevitably a difficult business. How were they to support themselves? Their founder had forbidden them to own property or to handle money. They were to have one gown with a cowl, and, if they liked, a second gown without a cowl, and they must wear shoes only "if compelled by necessity." Yet they were not to be censorious of more worldly folk. St. Francis himself (who was still alive when his first followers reached Canterbury) had written:—"I warn and exhort them lest they despise or judgement whom they shall see clad in soft garments and in colours, using delicate food and drink; but each one shall rather judge and despise himself." Some were able to observe these rules and at the same time to do their religious and educational work. But poverty and social influence do not easily go hand in hand, and an order without endowments is beset with many temptations. Often the Friars would be lent a home by some charitable layman. But here friction could not be avoided. We learn of benefactors who repented of their beneficence, and who were not always so sound at heart as was a certain nobleman at Northampton. He, having stationed himself at the gate to watch the ejection of the friars, "seeing their simplicity and humility and being pricked by divine inspiration, burst into tears" and begged them to take pity on him and return, which they did. Again gifts—such as the 1,000 herrings given in 1280 at Colchester—were often a joy to the donor as well as to the recipients. But as the numbers of the friars grew the generosity of laymen did not quite keep pace. One may go to Chaucer or to Piers Plowman for the less pleasing side of the mendicancy of the Franciscans. "The wheels of God's chariot," it was argued by their enemies, required far too much oil.

As preachers, too, they did not lack critics. Wrath, so Piers Plowman says, was once a preaching friar. But to judge from such records as have come down, they must have often impressed their congregations by a revivalist vigour. One Franciscan used to preach in the open air from a wooden belfry wherever he went, with a pennant on it to show which way the wind blew, so that his hearers could get to windward. His denunciations of woman's extravagance once led a man in the crowd to object that he, for one, did not dare to take away his wife's finery lest she should buy other finery twice as expensive. Whereupon the preacher replied, "Come, man, take heart of grace, hast thou not a sword by thy side? Pluck up thy courage, take heart and tear the stuff from her head, strain these eyes!" It was the same friar whose denunciation of rice caused a guilty woman to die as he listened to him. She was revived, and told the congregation that of the 50,000 souls who had died at the same moment as she one had been found worthy of heaven, three of purgatory, and 4,996 of hell fire. After receiving the Last Sacrament she died again, this time until the Resurrection.

Such stories prove the hollowness of the idyllic legend of the Middle Ages. The Franciscans when they came to England were not merely adding a quaint, delightful feature to a Pro-Raphaelite (Continued at foot of next column.)

VISITORS AT HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL.	REGULAR BAY HOTEL.
Mr. R. T. G. Allen Mr. W. Archibald Capt. T. Arthur Mr. F. Bachy Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Barden Mr. F. W. Barnes Mr. W. H. Bart Mr. W. R. Basden Mr. & Mrs. Beale Mrs. E. R. Bellows Mr. V. Benjamin Mr. D. Bertram Mr. E. Beyer Mr. H. Bickerton Mrs. R. J. Birbeck Dr. & Mrs. W. E. Briggs Mr. A. Brooks Mr. A. Brockett Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Brooks Mr. A. W. Graham Mr. A. C. Burdett Mr. S. W. Chant Mr. M. G. Charle Mr. S. Cohn Mr. E. Cohn Dr. O. K. Coomaraswamy Mrs. M. J. Cranmer Mrs. D. R. Davies Capt. Dickens Mr. L. Dinger Mr. J. Donelane Mr. & Mrs. W. A. R. Douglas Mr. W. G. Durfield Miss Eccles Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Ellis Mr. Felix Ellis Miss M. Ellis Mr. B. Ewing Mr. & Mrs. D. Ewing Mr. J. P. Fohly Mr. W. N. Fawcett Mr. A. Franco Dr. Douglas R. Gawler Mr. H. Giffers Dr. R. E. Gill Mr. & Mrs. J. Gould Mr. Hammett Capt. T. P. Hall Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Hannibal Mr. J. Scott Harston Mr. E. Hausermann Mr. Haynes Mr. C. B. Hebb Mr. P. J. van Hecke	Mr. B. Henderson Mr. J. Holmes Mr. A. F. Henry Mr. W. E. Hotchkiss Mr. R. A. Hovener Mr. K. F. Jeffreys Capt. E. Jesson Mr. & Mrs. Jobling Mr. S. J. Johnston Mr. A. W. S. Jones Mr. J. J. Kinn Mr. V. A. Konovloff Miss Krandell Miss E. L. Kugeler Miss Langridge Mr. & Mrs. C. Lauriston Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask Mrs. J. W. Lee Mrs. E. Liddell Miss H. Lillie Mr. Loughead Mr. R. McCleary Mr. & Mrs. A. J. McGlew Mrs. & Mrs. C. Messer and child Miss Middlehurst Mr. C. H. Montague Mr. A. Morley Dr. J. Morrison Mr. N. O. Noah Mr. P. O'Connor Mr. & Mrs. H. Pearson Mr. A. C. Peterson Mr. H. H. Pegg Mr. W. A. Pennell Mr. M. J. Quist Mr. & Mrs. Reichardt Mr. A. H. Rowe Mr. B. O. Rukhmanoff Mr. G. Schirmer Mr. T. L. Soane Mr. W. H. Sparks Mr. & Mrs. W. Vander Steen Mr. H. F. Summers Mr. E. Sutter Mr. L. A. Tobias Mr. C. P. Vetter Mr. R. A. Wadson Mr. W. E. Wakeham Mr. R. Waterman Miss M. E. Waterman Mrs. H. P. Waterman Miss H. Whemster Mr. M. V. Williams Miss A. M. Wilson Mr. R. A. Wodson Mr. J. F. Wright

PEAK HOTEL.	REGULAR BAY HOTEL.
Mr. M. Bayer Mr. C. Bitzer Mrs. Stocklock Mr. Brandes Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Cameron Dr. & Mrs. Cameron Mr. & Mrs. Caskton Mrs. E. C. Costello Mrs. A. DeKing Dura Mr. & Mrs. Frank and Secretary Mr. & Mrs. I. E. Geare and daughter Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Gelling Miss Harry Mr. & Mrs. P. Hartly Mr. H. Hardy Mr. & Mrs. Hindle Mr. & Mrs. Kearney and child Mr. A. E. J. Knight	Capt. & Mrs. Knitlock Mrs. Laine and children Mr. & Mrs. Walter Lang Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Lund Messrs. McGee and Anderson Mr. P. Newman Miss E. Otis Mrs. Otto Mr. J. L. Parker Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Parker Mr. & Mrs. Roxburgh Messrs. Schenker & Sandas Mr. C. B. Shank Mr. & Mrs. Simpson Mr. & Mrs. Travers and child Messrs. Walk and Franklin

PEAK HOTEL.	REGULAR BAY HOTEL.
Mr. S. A. Arthur Miss E. E. Bailey Mr. & Mrs. L. C. F. Bellamy Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar Mr. W. H. Bourne Mr. M. J. Egan Mr. & Mrs. Brennan Col. C. Russell Brown Miss P. W. Brown Mr. T. S. Bustard Mr. H. R. Cleland Mr. J. B. Collis Miss M. Cooper Mrs. I. H. Cormack Mr. W. Dixon Lt. Col. B. A. Dobbin Mr. E. C. Duncan Mr. & Mrs. J. Duncan Mr. W. E. Dye Mrs. Somers Ellis Misses Ellis Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Eustace Capt. & Mrs. D. Fitts Mr. & Mrs. S. FitzRoy Mr. & Mrs. E. Fox Mr. R. I. W. Foster Mr. F. P. Franklin Lt. C. C. Frederick Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Goodfellow Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Gordon Mr. & Mrs. Geo. W. Grey Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Hale Mrs. J. Hancock Mr. J. B. Hawker Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Hawker Mr. G. M. Hemsworth Mr. T. W. Hornby Mr. H. Howell Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Manolo Miss O. C. Jenkins Mr. W. W. Jordan Mr. M. F. Key	Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Kell Mr. J. L. Kooreman Mr. & Mrs. A. Lane Mr. & Mrs. S. H. Langston Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Leask Mr. G. D. Ley Major A. S. Littlejohns Mr. J. D. Lloyd Mr. L. M. S. Lloyd Mr. W. H. Lock Mr. & Mrs. W. Logan Mrs. J. McAlister Mr. R. McGregor Mr. E. E. Altmack Mr. D. W. Manto Miss Newsholme Mr. W. Ogden Mr. A. M. Pami Mr. A. H. Pami Major & Mrs. F. H. Phillip Mr. E. Ralph Mr. & Mrs. R. Remington Lt. Col. & Mrs. C. Sanders Mr. L. G. Scott Dr. A. W. Shovelton Mr. W. F. Simmons Mr. B. H. Skelton Capt. & Mrs. Skinner Mrs. & Miss G. E. Stubbings Mr. E. F. L. Sturdee Mr. & Mrs. P. E. Suckling Mrs. J. S. Thomson Mrs. C. Thwaites Miss Thwaites Mr. A. W. Tickle Lt. Col. & Mrs. H. Trevelyan Mr. O. M. Vico Capt. A. E. Watts Miss O. Willmott Mr. B. L. Seton Winton Mr. & Mrs. F. D. Wood Mr. G. C. Worral

tapestry. They were part of a violent civilisation, extreme in its tenderness as in its harshness, giving rein to passions and barbaric deeds and then rising to heights of devotion in a manner unfamiliar to later, more repressed, ages. Their founder's career makes one in love with humanity; even the orders of the archangels, one feels, cannot produce such glorious figures. The attempt of his followers to imitate him not as individuals but as an organised body in centuries such as we have described could only lead to a swift oscillation between success and shame. It was an adventure well worth making, for without it the intellectual as well as the spiritual side of the Middle Ages would have been tragically poorer. That the movement laid itself open to attack by laymen, by monks, and by parish clergy in its own time and by sceptics in our time is a sign that it was aiming high; that it was alive and healthy enough to take and not always to escape fearful risks.—Manchester Guardian.

IS YOUR BABY HAPPY?

Is your Baby contented and happy, Does he sleep well and is he full of energy? If not, probably his food is wrong.

Give your Baby Glaxo, which contains exactly the same nutriment as healthy breast milk. Then you will have the happiness of watching him grow up into a strong, straight limbed, happy child and a vigorous energetic man.

Glaxo

BUILDS
HAPPY
BABIES



EXPANDED METAL

FOR PLASTER WORK AND RE-INFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

AS USED IN NUMEROUS IMPORTANT WORKS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

STONE, LIST, PAMPHLETS, AND PRICES ON APPLICATION. Questions for Samples of Machinery or Engineering Plans on application.

BODWELL & CO., LTD., Machinery Dept.

ON SALE.

THE

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

CHINA, JAPAN, BRITISH MALAYA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, PHILIPPINES NETHERLANDS INDIA, etc.

1924

SIXTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

IS NOW BEING ISSUED AND CONTAINS:
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN, THEIR PERSONNEL AND AGENCIES.
CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF THE CHINESE TRADE CENTRES.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN THE FAR EAST.
GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIAL DEPARTMENTS.
UP-TO-DATE COLOURED MAPS OF THE PRINCIPAL PORTS IN THE FAR EAST.
DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS OF THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND TRADE-CENTRES OF THE FAR EAST.
TRAVEL, FAIRWAYS, STEAM SHIPS, BROKERAGE CHARGES, PORTAL GUIDE, ETC.
REVISED, AMERICAN AND JAPANESE NAVY AND COASTING VESSELS.

1,500 Pages

Complete Edition ... \$12 local currency
Abridged Edition ... \$8

AN "EXTREMELY USEFUL" BOOK.

Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1922, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 17th 22nd instant and am pleased by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,
GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary.)
The Managing-Director,
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

**CANADIAN
NATIONAL
RAILWAYS**



TRAVEL via CANADA to EUROPE.

The New Route of CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS offer excellent service with moderate rates.

Daily trains—VANCOUVER to MONTREAL.
Highest Rocky Mountain Peaks viewed en route.
Complete information and illustrated Booklets supplied on request.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

Asiatic Building, Queen's Rd. C. Phone C 2004.

O. S. K.

SAILLINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th Nov.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Monday, 24th Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

"ALPS MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th Nov.

"CELESTIAL MARU" ... Thursday, 20th Nov.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Monday, 1st Dec.

BANGKOK, SAIGON & SINGAPORE.

"CURSO MARU" ... Saturday, 1st Nov.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Friday, 14th Nov.

NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.

JAPAN PORTS.

"INDO MARU" ... Monday, 27th Oct.

"HONGKONG MARU" ... Thursday, 30th Oct.

"BOERNEO MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd Nov.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Monday, 10th Nov.

KUHLUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd Nov., 11 a.m.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 9th Nov., 11 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"KOTSU MARU" ... Thursday, 4th Nov.

TAKAO & KUELUNG

For further particulars please apply to—

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA
Telephone Nos. 4093, 4089, 4090.

M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

COMPANIA TRASATLANTICA DE BARCELONA

Spanish Royal Mail Line

For MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BARCELONA and OTHER SPANISH PORTS.

S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" ... 29th Oct.

S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ... 21st Dec.

For YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI, and SHANGHAI.

S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ... 3rd Dec.

The steamers of this Company are all classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's and are fitted with every modern convenience for the comfort and safety of the passengers. Stewards and Doctor carried.

O. D. BARRETTO
22, Central Avenue, E.O. Canton.

For Freight and/or passage apply to—

BOTELHO BROS.
Alexandra Building, Hongkong

SHIPBUILDERS,
SHIP REPAIRERS,
BOILER MAKERS,
FORGE MASTERS,
OXY-ACETYLENE AND
ELECTRIC WELDERS,
MECHANICAL AND
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

— DRY DOCKS —

Length 787 Feet.

Length on Blocks 750 Feet

Dept. on Centre of

Sill (H.W.O.B.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

— THREE SLIPWAYS —

Capable of Handling Ships Up

to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

Electric Cranes at Sea Wall, Capable of

Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOODOCK, HONGKONG."
TELEPHONE No. 212.
CABLE "TAIKOO" over "ANG. PERSIAN."

EMPIRE AND DIET.

A FACTOR IN MAKING HISTORY.

The reactions of empire on diet and diet on empire would give material for an interesting and considerable historical study, states the *Manchester Guardian*. It was a happy idea for an American historian to ransack the newspapers, contemporary records of one kind and another, and the writings of social observers in order to form a picture of the changes produced in English life in the eighteenth century by the expansion and development of British possessions east and west. From his book on "English Society in the Eighteenth Century" (published by J. B. Botsford and the Macmillan Company) we get a vivid impression of the extent and character of this revolution. Cobbett's readers recollect that his philippics against potatoes and tea were not less fierce than Mr. Petherston's philippics against cocoa. Potatoes were introduced from America into Ireland before the end of the eighteenth century, but they were too dear for general consumption until the eighteenth century. They were eaten more in the North than in the South, where Cobbett's prejudice against them was shared by the agricultural labourer, who refused to be fed "on meal and chopped potato like hogs." Tea went ahead more rapidly. Cobbett said that England would be ruined when men took to "slops" in place of honest beer, and Hanway, the great philanthropist, held that this change was robbing England both of health and beauty. "Your very chambermaids," he wrote, "have lost their bloom by sipping tea." But by Cobbett's time tea was drunk everywhere. Even the famished labourers in the southern villages at the end of the century and the poorest peasants in the Scottish Lowlands made it their regular drink.

Nor was it only through the direct onslaught of tea that Cobbett's honest beer, which was also very strong and heavy beer, tended to lose its old glories in an expanding Empire. The earlier British rulers of India did their best to carry with them into exile the darling beverage of the homeland. But Indian suns forbade. In Bengal the potent beers that had cheered in England tended to send the most nimbly prancing proconsul to sleep. To cope with this evil, and yet to spare Anglo-Indians like Jos Sedley the living death of total deprivation, brewers at home concocted the lighter "India Pale Ale." It was primarily for exportation to the peninsula, but purchasers at home were not turned from the door. They found the new, and lighter beer so much more to their taste than the heavily hopped and strongly alcoholic drinks of their fathers that presently more Londoners were drinking India Pale Ale with their luncheon in City restaurants than anything else. The old trade description may fade from the bottles, but to this day a man who calls for a glass of ale without further specification in an English inn will usually be given a drink which might never have come into existence if a nation of devoted drinkers of something quite different had not acquired the sunburnt Empire of the Moguls.

Sugar, another food that was a luxury at the beginning of the century and in general use at its end, was also regarded with some suspicion, and it was said that boys in grocers' shops were frequent victims of scurvy. In three years, from 1788 to 1791, England imported no less than seven million hundredweights of sugar from the West Indies. The rapid growth of the popularity of rice, another novelty of the time, is seen by comparing a cookery-book printed in 1734 with one printed at the end of the century; in the first there is not a single recipe for the preparation of rice; in the second there are twenty-two.

These changes had large consequences in politics and commerce. Every student of our earlier history is struck by the immense importance of spices in the commerce of Europe. Modern nations contend for raw materials or for markets; their ancestors contended for the territories that produced pepper, ginger, cloves, cinnamon. There were few vegetables for the table: food and drink were monotonous, and the rich were eager for condiments to give flavour and variety to rather tasteless dishes. The "Young Cook's Monitor," published in 1633, gave a recipe for a cod's head; the cod's head cost fourpence, the condiments nine shillings. The merchant, who could supply these condiments made fortunes; Venice grew rich on the carrying trade in pepper, the Dutch on their control of the Spice Islands. The revolution of diet changed the commercial values of different parts of the world and different kinds of trade. The Spice Islands and India changed places. The poor consumer began to count as well as the rich. When India began to send rice and tea to Europe on a large scale Asia, which had always hitherto supplied luxuries to Europe, began to supply something that was used by the mass of people and not merely by the rich few. Popular habits began to influence commerce, which had formerly served the taste of the small class that could afford to buy spices and silks.

Commerce thus assumed a new character and range; it demanded more capital, larger ships, greater harbours. And this expansion led to the next large change in the world's economy, the introduction of mass production. You could not produce for mass consumption so long as commerce found its rewards exclusively in the exchange of luxuries. Thus the new habits of the table, the new taste for tea, coffee, sugar, the use of the fruits and products of America and the Indies, East and West, were all part of the revolution by which modern Lancashire took the place of medieval Venice in the commercial life of the world.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 26th at 17.43.—Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately at the majority of reporting stations, the anticyclone having passed in to the Pacific.

Fresh moonsoon will prevail along the S.E. coast over the north part of the China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Oct. 26th 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 97.86 inches, against an average of 80.21 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Oct. 27th is as follows:—

Forecast

Hongkong to Cap Rock N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy.

Formosa Channel do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 26th.

	Previous Day at 5 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.01	30.04	29.99
Temperature	74	72	76
Humidity	53	70	65
Wind Direction	East	E	ESE
" Force	3	3	4
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on 25th	75		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 26th	73		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Oct. 27th to Nov. 2nd, 1924.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		H'kong Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong Standard Time.	Height.
Mon.	27	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		8 19	7 0	2 13	2 6
Tues.	28	8 38	7 2	2 28	2 6
		8 58	6 8	2 56	2 6
Wed.	29	9 17	6 8	3 40	1 12
		9 41	7 9	3 35	1 12
Thurs.	30	10 46	4 3	4 27	1 12
		10 16	8 1	4 10	3 4
Fri.	31	11 41	5 8	5 18	1 12
		10 55	8 1	4 44	3 3
Satur.	1	11 38	5 4	6 16	1 6
		12 28	8 0	5 15	4 4
Sun.	2	12 28	5 0	7 22	1 6
		12 28	5 0	5 48	4 6

THE BLUE FUNNEL MOTOR SHIP "CENTAUR."

The new motor ship *Centaur*, built by Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. for the Blue Funnel line on the Singapore-Western Australia run, arrived at Penang a week ago from Liverpool with 30 first class passengers, all of whom, with the exception of six, disembarked at Penang. The ship, says the *Penang Gazette*, which is under the command of Capt. A. F. Bruce, is 310 feet long, with a beam of 45 feet and a depth of 24 feet 6 inches. She is equipped with a Burmeister and Wain engine, of the six-cylinder type, and having a bore and stroke of 630 mm. and 1,300 mm. respectively. In addition to being able to carry 3,000 tons of cargo and being fitted for carrying cattle and sheep, she has excellent accommodation for 117 first class and 44 second class passengers, fitted with the latest improvements to provide all the necessary comforts for a sea voyage. She also has a music room and a smoke room.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 1 THERAPION No. 2 THERAPION No. 3

For further particulars apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.
Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 3594.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILLINGS	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YUSANG" ... Tuesday, 28th Oct. 7 a.m.	
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG" ... Tuesday, 28th Oct. 7 a.m.	
TRINGTAD via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG" ... Wednesday, 28th Oct. 7 a.m.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"SUISANG" ... Saturday, 1st Nov. 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LAISANG" ... Saturday, 1st Nov. 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"FOUSHING" ... Sunday, 2nd Nov. 7 a.m.	
HAIPHONG via HOIOW	"MINGSANG" ... Sunday, 2nd Nov. 10 a.m.	
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"KWANGSANG" ... Monday, 3rd Nov. Noon.	
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSING" ... Wednesday, 28th Oct. Noon.	
KOBE via MOJI	"NAMSANG" ... Saturday, 8th Nov. 7 a.m.	
MANILA	"YUENSANG" ... Saturday, 8th Nov. 11 a.m.	
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" ... Saturday, 8th Nov. 3 p.m.	

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday, at 11 a.m.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow both ways.

BOERNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG," both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datin.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, occasionally calling at Weihaiwei and Obidoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 1st November, 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE No. CENTRAL 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Disembark
"GLENHOG"	13th Nov.	"GLENHOG"	28th Oct.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	27th Nov.	"GLENHOG"	19th Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENHOG"	27th Nov.	"GLENHOG"	19th Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENHOG"	27th Nov.	"GLENHOG"	19th Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENHOG"	27th Nov.	"GLENHOG"	19th Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

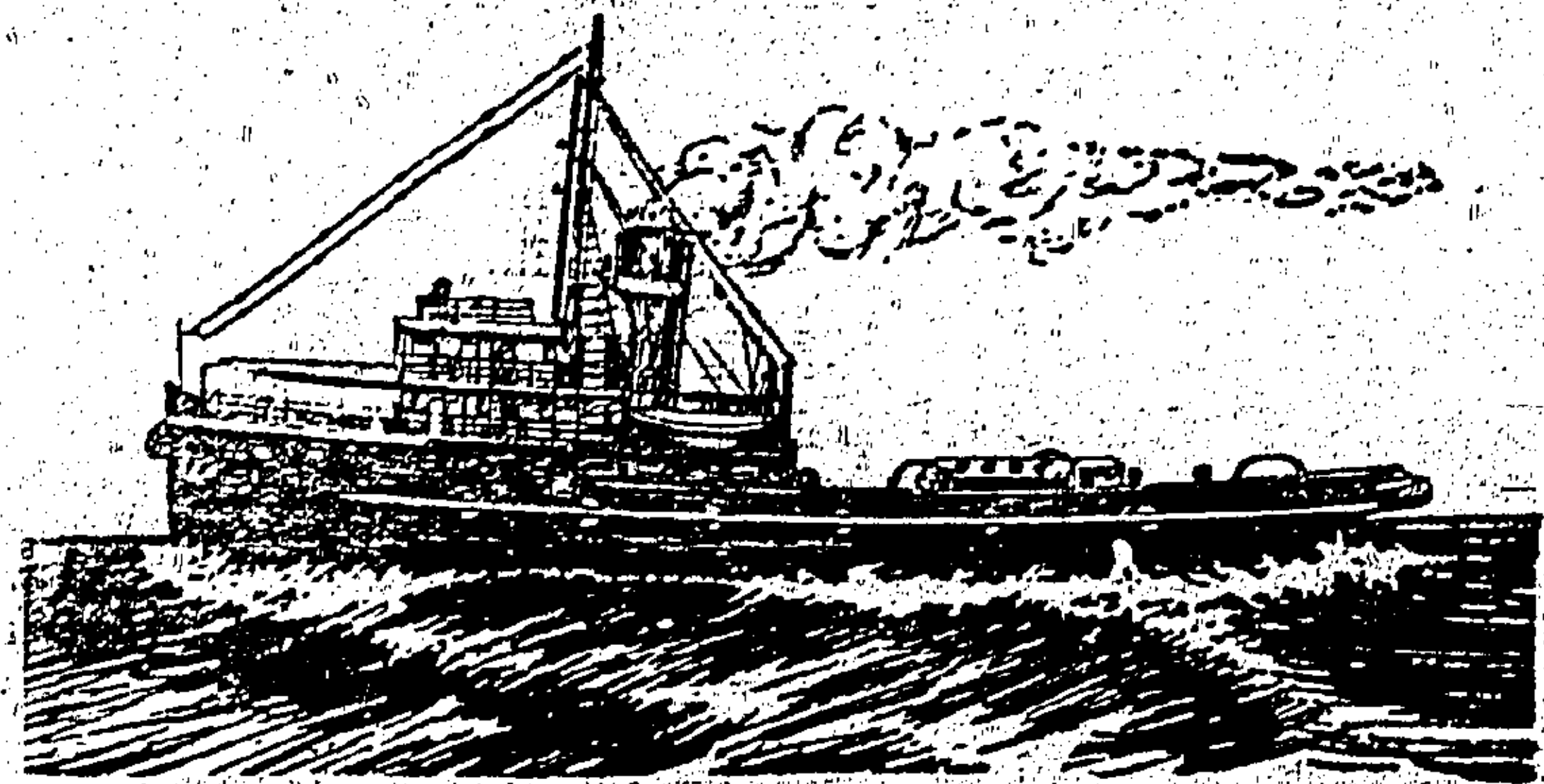
Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 3594.

The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keawick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own service, 1921. Length 167' R.P. Breadth 34' (m) Depth 17' (m) L.H.P. 2000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressors, wireless, sea, shaft and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

For address enquiries to the Chief Manager

B. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A. Keawick Dock, Hongkong.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

"CITY OF GLASGOW" 5th Nov. Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF LAHORE" 16th Oct. Shanghai and Japan.
 "CITY OF LAHORE" 4th Nov. Marseilles, London, etc.
 "CITY OF KARACHI" 29th Jan. Do.
 "CITY OF KARACHI" 1st March Do.
 "TRAFFORD HALL" 11th April Do.

"A" Class. "B" Class.

FARES TO LONDON.

Single 1st Class "A" £28. "B" £24. | Single 2nd Class "A" £16. "B" £12.
 Cargo Steamers, Saloon Passage—£28.

For further particulars, apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
(Tel. Central 786).

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "KOSMO" via Suez Canal 31st Oct.
 S.S. "CALOCHAS" via Suez Canal 10th Nov.
 S.S. "AJAX" via Suez Canal 31st Nov.
 S.S. "KATHAWA" via Suez Canal 1st Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG,
 HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hkg. and Sailings for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PORTHOS	26th Sept.	27th Oct.	9th Nov.
AMAZONE	30th Oct.	10th Nov.	23rd Nov.
ANGKOR	23rd Oct.	24th Nov.	7th Dec.
ANGERS	8th Nov.	8th Dec.	21st Dec.
PAUL LECAT			4th Jan., 1925

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) £25. 0s. 0d. B CLASS (2nd Class) £23. 0s. 0d.
 STEAMERS (2nd) £28. 0s. 0d. STEAMERS (1st) £26. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

S.S. "CAPITAINE FAURE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due

to arrive about 3rd week of October.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HALING Capt. W. C. Passmore Wednesday, 29th Oct., at 5 p.m.
 HAIBONG Capt. Ellis Walker Tuesday, 2nd Nov., at 9 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
 Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HALING" and "HAIBONG" and "HAIBONG" at the Reduced Rate of \$20.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" 20th November.
 S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" 1st December.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Great Britain)Telephone: Central 3165.
Telegrams: Furness.

P. & O. British India Apear and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
 MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
 STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORYON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
 (NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
 EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SICILIA"	6,513	28th Oct. Noon	Suez, Port Said, Genoa, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	1st Nov. Noon	Marseilles & London.
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Nov.	Suez, Port Said, Genoa, Colombo & B'way.
"SARDINIA"	6,684	28th Nov.	Marseilles & London.
"KARMAIA"	9,098	30th Nov.	Suez, Port Said, Genoa, Colombo & B'way.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"SOUDAN"	6,686	24th Dec.	Suez, Port Said, Genoa, Colombo & B'way.
"KHIVA"	9,138	27th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Marseilles & London.
"SICILIA"	6,513	21st Jan.	Suez, Port Said, Genoa, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,118	24th Jan.	Marseilles & London.
"MOREA"	10,911	7th Feb.	Suez, Port Said, Genoa, Colombo & B'way.
"SARDINIA"	6,684	18th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,098	21st Feb.	Suez, Port Said, Genoa, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"SOUDAN"	6,686	18th Mar.	Suez, Port Said, Genoa, Colombo & B'way.
"KHIVA"	9,095	21st Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	31st Mar.	Suez, Port Said, Genoa, Colombo & B'way.
"SICILIA"	6,513	10th Apr.	Marseilles & London.
"KALYAN"	9,118	13th Apr.	Suez, Port Said, Genoa, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,911	24th Apr.	Marseilles & London.
"SARDINIA"	6,684	27th Apr.	Suez, Port Said, Genoa, Colombo & B'way.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd May	Marseilles & London.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKADA"	6,943	2nd Nov.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALMA"	10,000	15th Nov.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	27th Nov.	do.
"TAIREA"	8,500	7th Dec.	do.
"TAKIWA"	8,500	15th Dec.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	29th Oct. 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"KALYAN"	9,118	29th Nov.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"KALYAN"	9,118	31st Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TALMA"	10,000	17th Oct. D.L. Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KASHGARIA"	9,098	1st Nov.
"KALYAN"	9,118	1st Nov.
"SARDINIA"	6,684	1st Nov.
"TILAWA"	10,000	1st Nov.
"MANTUA"	10,902	15th Nov.
"TAIBEA"	8,500	18th Nov.
"KHIVA"	8,135	23rd Nov.
"SOUDAN"	6,698	23rd Nov.
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	23rd Nov.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	23rd Nov.
"MACEDONIA"	11,069	23rd Nov.
"TAKADA"	6,449	23rd Nov.
"KALYAN"	8,118	23rd Nov.
"ST. ALBANS"	8,913	23rd Nov.
1925		
"SICILIA"	4,500	3rd Jan.
"MOREA"	10,911	10th Jan.
"KASHGARIA"	8,863	24th Jan.
"SARDINIA"	6,684	24th Jan.
"KALYAN"	4,000	31st Jan.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.
"KASHGARIA"	9,005	21st Feb.
"SOUDAN"	6,698	21st Feb.
"SICILIA"	8,813	7th Mar.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Mar.
"MANTUA"	10,902	7th Mar.
"KALYAN"	9,098	21st Mar.
"MACEDONIA"	11,069	3rd Apr.
"SARDINIA"	6,684	4th Apr.
"KHIVA"	8,135	17th Apr.
"MOREA"	9,135	1st May
"KALYAN"	10,911	15th May
"MALWA"	8,118	29th May
"KASHGARIA"	10,941	29th May
		Moji & Kobe.
		Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
		Moji & Kobe.
		do.
		do.
		Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
		Kobe.
		Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
		do.
		Kobe only.
		Moji & Kobe.
		Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
		Moji & Kobe.
		Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
		do.
		do.
		Moji & Kobe.
		Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.
		do.

